A

PRACTICAL ENGLISH GRAMMAR,

FOR THE USE OF

SCHOOLS

AND PRIVATE

GENTLEMEN and LADIES,

With EXERCISES of falſe

ORTHOGRAPHY

AND

SYNTAX at large.

By the Rev. Mr. HODGSON,
Maſter of the Grammar School in SOUTHAMPTON.

LONDON:
Printed for the AUTHOR.

And ſold by B. LAW, in Ave-Mary Lane, J. LINDEN, in Southampton, and all other Book-ſellers in Town and Country.

M,DCC,LXX.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

TO THE

MAYOR,

BAILIFFS

AND

BURGESSES

Of the CORPORATION of SOUTHAMPTON.

GENTLEMEN,

THIS Practical Engliſh Gramar for the Uſe of Schools and private Gentlemen and Ladies, with Exerciſes of falſe Orthography and Syntax at large, in Gratitude for Favours receiv'd, is moſt humbly inſcribed to you by,

GENTLEMEN,

Your moſt Obedient Servant,

Iſaac Hodgſon.

PREFACE.

THE Engliſh Language has, within theſe few Years, been greatly improved by the Labours of many learned Gentlemen, who have not thought it below their Attention to inveſtigate its Principles, to throw it into grammatical Order, and to point out its Beauties.

To all theſe Gentlemen we are greatly indebted, ſince we may now with Pleaſure obſerve, that Youths of eleven or twelve Years of Age, who have been taught Engliſh as a Language, can write it with more Propriety than others much older, who have been plodding many Years, to come at the Knowledge of other Languages, without a proper Attention to their own.

I am not ſo inſenſible of the Advantages of the dead Languages, as to diſcourage

the teaching of them at a proper Time; but this I am willing to maintain, that the Study of our own, ought to precede that of all others; becauſe, as the Principles of Grammar are nearly the ſame in all Languages, thoſe Principles will be ſooner underſtood in a *living* than a *dead* Language, eſpecially by Children, to whom the bare Terms are ſufficiently puzling.

Beſides, there will be no Loſs of Time, with Reſpect to the Languages by this Method: For ſince the Parts of Speech vary very little in different Languages, after Boys are acquainted with the Principles of Grammar in *one*, they are ſo far advanced in the Knowledge of *another*.

The ſame may be obſerved with Reſpect to Syntax and Government, which if critically examined, we ſhall find the Difference between the Engliſh and Latin leſs than ſome may have imagined. As this has been taken Notice of by Fiſher, Buchannan, and others, I ſhall not here enlarge upon it.

I might

I might further obſerve, when a Child is under a Neceſſity of leaving School ſooner than the uſual Time for Buſineſs requires, that to underſtand Engliſh tolerably well, will be of much more uſe, than a ſmattering of Latin, French, &c.

The ſame may be ſaid with Reſpect to thoſe who have not had Opportunities of Learning, till they are ten or eleven Years of Age, and have but a Year or two to ſtay at School, to qualify them for Trade; for certainly, that Method is to be taken which will ſooneſt qualify them to write with Propriety; and what that Method ſhould be, I leave to every Man's Reaſon to determine.

The Reaſon why thoſe who have learned Latin, in general ſpell better than thoſe who have not, is principally owing to an improper Method of teaching Engliſh: For if the Engliſh Scholar has but the ſame Number of Exerciſes to write out, as the Latin one has, I will dare to maintain, he will ſpell as accurately: For this Reaſon, I have inſerted

inſerted large Collections of Sentences from JOHNSON and other Authors, where Words have nearly the ſame Sounds, but differ in Senſe and Spelling.

I have ſpell'd the Examples wrong, in order to put the Learner upon finding them out, and by writing a Portion of them as an Exerciſe every Day, and Spelling every Word by the Rules prefixed; and then by giving the meaning of each Word according to its different Situation, I doubt not but the Scholar will ſoon become properly acquainted with Orthography.

Again, the Reaſon why Latin Scholars in general, have made leſs Blunders in Syntax than Engliſh Ones, is, the former have been taught the Agreement between the Nominative Caſe and the Verb, the Subſtantive and the Adjective, the Antecedent and Relative, &c. which the latter have not. But then this is owing to a Neglect in Teaching the Engliſh Syntax; which is as reducible to Rule as the Latin. After a Scholar is properly acquainted with the

the Parts of Speech, and can readily form his Verbs, let him only be put to Exerciſes in Engliſh Syntax as he would in Latin, and he will equally ſucceed.

For this Purpoſe I have inſerted large Collections of Examples of falſe Syntax; and in order to put the Learner upon finding out the Rule by which each Miſtake is to be corrected, I have numbered the Word in every Sentence which is wrong, with the Number of the Rule by which he is to correct it.

After which it will be an eaſy Matter to make him acquainted with Proſody, as far as it relates to Accent and Emphaſis. It may not be amiſs to teach him ſomething of Quantity; but, let us not flatter ourſelves that we ſhall be able to make Poets, as they are not *made* but *born*.

I have made the beſt Collection of Sentences I could from our beſt Writers; to which I have added my own Obſervations.

I follow

I follow not that baſe, but too common Method, of depreciating other Publications, in order to ſtamp ſome Merit on my own. On the contrary, I am glad to ſee ſo many Grammars of the Engliſh Language, each of which has its Uſe, and I freely own, I have not read one, but what I am indebted to.

My ſole View, after making the Definitions as full and correct as I could, is to add Practice to Theory. The beſt Scheme I have met with for that Purpoſe is that of falſe Engliſh, which was firſt introduced by Fiſher, to whom our Thanks are due: And I confeſs, I have been hurt to find that Publication, tho' in ſome Things a little incorrect, ſo cavalierly treated by a pedantic Scribler, who has not Honeſty and good Nature enough to point out its Merits, but Roguery to ſteal them, and then to hang out his Faults to public View.

My

My only Motive in this Publication is the Improvement of Youth; to which, if I ſhall be thought to have contributed any Thing, I ſhall think myſelf ſufficiently rewarded.

I. HODGSON.

A

PRACTICAL

Engliſh Grammar, &c.

GRAMMAR.

GRAMMAR is the Art of ſpeaking and writing with Propriety.

It conſiſts of four Parts, viz.

1ſt. ORTHOGRAPHY, which teaches us to ſpell Words with proper Letters; as we muſt write *Caution*; not *Cauſhon*.

2d. ETYMOLOGY, which either reſpects the Derivation of Words, or treats of the different Parts of Speech, and points out their various Changes, Analogy, or Likeneſs to one another.

3d. SYNTAX, which joins the Words of a Sentence properly together, with Reſpect to their Order and Agreement as, *theſe* Boys *are* diligent: And not, Boys *this* diligent *is*.

4th. PROSODY, which teaches the true Pronunciation of Syllables and Words, reſpecting Ac'cent, Quantity, and Emphaſis.

ACCENT, is the Streſs of the Voice, laid upon *one* or more Syllables in a Word; as *a-b'ate*, *ir-re-prov'able.*

QUANTITY, diſtinguiſhes *ſhort* from *long* Syllables; as de-lu-ſive.

EMPHASIS, is the Streſs of the Voice, laid upon one or more particular Words in a Sentence; as if *you* go, *I* will go.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

We will begin with Letters, becauſe from Letters come Syllables, from Syllables come Words, from Words come Sentences.

LETTERS are divided into Vowels and Conſonants.

VOWELS have perfect Sounds, and of themſelves make Syllables; they are,

a, e, i, o, u, and y. *

All the reſt of the Letters are Conſonants except w†, which is ſometimes a Vowel.

When two Vowels are ſounded together in a Syllable, they are called a Diphthong, as *Houſe.* When three, a Triphthong; as *Beau-ty.*

A Word of one Syllable, is called a Monoſyllable, as *Hat*; of two Syllables, a Diſ-ſyllable, as *Fa-ther*; of three Syllables, a Triſ-ſyllable, as *For-tun-ate*; of many Syllables, a Poly-ſyllable, as *Ir-re-prov-a-ble.*

As the Scholar is ſuppoſed to be acquainted with the Sounds of Vowels and Conſonants in general from the uſe of his Spelling Book; namely, that before

* *See Lowth.* † *See Lowth.*

before a Vowel ſound like *ſh*, as Nation; except *s* or *x* is placed immediately before it, as *Ce-le-ſti-al*, *Com-mix-ti-on*, &c. we ſhall paſs over Orthography with very few Remarks on the Sounds of Letters.

C Sounds hard like *k*, before the Vowels *a*, *o*, *u*; the Conſonants *l*, *r*, and *t*; and at the End of a Word, as *Cap*, *Cot*, *Cut*, *Clean*, *Crape*, *Act*, *Muſic*.

C Sounds ſoft like an *s* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, as *Cent*, *City*, *Cypher*; and before an Apoſtrophe; as *danc'd* for *danced*.

C In the following Words is ſounded hard like the *k* in their Originals, viz. *Sceptic*, *Sceleton*, *Ciſh*, *Sceva*, *Acel-dama*, &c. and the *k* might be uſed inſtead of *c*, with very great Propriety.

G Is ſounded ſoft like *j* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, as *Gender*, *Ginger*, *Gypſy*, and before an Apoſtrophe, as *trudg'd* for *trudged**.

---

* *As* g *is ſometimes hard, and ſometimes ſoft, without any diſtinguiſhing Mark; the following Directions ought to be attended to.*

In Engliſh Words taken from the German, the g *is hard; ſuch as* get, Gift, give, *&c. and the Northern Countries in general, ſeldom Sound* g *ſoft, as* Copenhagen, *&c.*

G Is hard before e, *and* i, *in Hebrew Words, as* Gehazi, Geneſareth, Gilead, Gilboa, Gibeon, *&c.*

When gg *come together they are both hard, as* begging.

In Words Derived from the Latin and French, g *Sounds ſoft before* e, *and* i; *as* Generation, Gentility, Engine, *&c.*

G Is not ſounded before n *as Gnat.*

In

Diviſion of SYLLABLES.

Words are either Simple, Derivative or Compound.

A ſimple Word is not derived from any other Word in the ſame Language, as *Man*, *Raven*.

A Derivative is formed from a ſimple Word, by adding one or more Syllables to the End of it; as *Manly* from Man, *Reprovable* from reprove.

In Words originally Engliſh, Ch* *ſounds like* tſh, *as* Chicken, Children; *they keep the ſame Sound alſo in Engliſh Words derived from the Latin, as* Charity, *&c.*

In French Words, Ch *Sounds like* ſh; *as* Chevalier, Chaiſe, Debuchee, *&c.*

In Greek and Hebrew Words, h *is ſilent, and* ch *is ſounded like* k, *as* Chriſt, Chronology, Chemiſtry, Achiſh, Abimelech, Ariſtarchus, *&c.*

In the Word Arch, when a Conſonant follows Arch, ch *is ſounded ſoft, as* Arch-Biſhop, Arch-Deacon, Arch-Duke, *&c. but when a Vowel follows Arch*, ch *Sounds hard, as* Arch-Angel, *&c.*

See Buchannan.

---

* Ch *here muſt be conſidered as ſingular.*

The

The following Terminations or Endings, are uſed in the Derivation of Words, viz.

able	Commend-able	ing	Read-ing
al	Bru-tal	iſh	Self-iſh
ance	Accept-ance	iſm	Hero-iſm
ary	Compliment-ary	iſt	Art-iſt
age	Bond-age	ity	Mortal-ity
ard	Stand-ard	iſe or ize	Method-ize
ate	Fortun-ate	leſs	Friend-leſs
ation	Ferment-ation	ly	Coward-ly
ed	Pray-ed	ment	Compli-ment
dom	Duke-dom	neſs	Brave-neſs
en	Gold-en	oc	Hill-oc
ence	Exiſt-ence	or	Debt-or
ent	Depend-ent	ous	Raven-ous
er	Sing-er	kin	Lamb-kin
es	Teach-es	ric	Biſhop-ric
eſs	Shepherd eſs	ſhip	Court-ſhip
eſt	Know-eſt	ty	Safe-ty
et	Thick-et	ure	Depart-ure
ice	Juſt-ice	y	Craft-y

A Compound Word, is either made up of two or more Words, as Inn-Keeper, Plumb-tree-Stock; or by prefixing a Prepoſition to a Word; as, un-done, Miſbehaviour.

The following Engliſh Prepoſitions are uſed in the Compoſition of Words.

a	as	A-bide	over	as	Over-haſty
be		Be-ſtir	out		Out-do
for		For-ſake	un		Un-worthy
fore		Fore-bode	up		Up-ſide
mis		Miſ-uſe	with		With-hold

Latin Prepoſitions uſed in Compoſition.

ab or abs	as	Ab-ſtain
ad		Ad-jacent
ante		Ante-date
circum		Circum-locution
com		Com-menſurate
con		Con-vocation
co		Co-operate
col		Col-loquy
contra		Contra-dict
counter		Counter-act
de		De-camp
diſ		Diſ-believe
di		Di-miniſh
e		E-vent
ex		Ex-clude
extra		Extra-ordinary
in		In-active
inter		Inter-vene
intro		Intro-duce
ob		Ob-ſtruct
per		Per-ambulate
poſt		Poſt-ſcript
pre		Pre-cede
pro		Pro-duce
preter		Preter-natural
re		Re-lapſe

retro

retro	as	Retro-grade
ſe		Se-duce
ſub		Sub-ſcribe
ſubter		Subter-fuge
ſuper		Super-ſcription
tranſ		Tranſ-action.

Greek Prepoſitions uſed in Compoſition.

amphi	as	Amphi-bious
anti		Anti-chriſt
hyper		Hyper-critic
hypo		Hypo-crite
meta		Meta-morphoſis
peri		Peri-phraſis
ſyn		Syn-od
ſym		Sym-phonious.

RULE, I.

In a derivative Word, as *Manly*; the Primitive Man muſt be ſpell'd by itſelf, and the Termination by itſelf; and ſo for any other Derivative: And in a compound Word, as *in-active*, the Prepoſition *in* muſt be ſpell'd by itſelf, and the primitive Word *active* by itſelf; and ſo for any other Compound.

OBSERVATION, 1.

When the Primitive ends with *e*, as Fame; and the Termination begins with a Vowel, the *e* in the Primitive is dropped, as from *Fame* comes *famed*, and not *fameed*; except after *c* and *g* before the Termination *able*, as *Reduce-able*, *Charge-able*.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION, 2.

Y in the Primitive is changed into *i* in the Derivative, as from *Duty*, comes *Dutiful*, except before the Termination *ing*, as *envy-ing*.

OBSERVATION, 3.

In Monoſyllables, or other Words, when the Accent is on the laſt Syllable of the Primitive, which ends with one Conſonant preceded by one Vowel, as *Man*, *permit*; the final Conſonant muſt be doubled in the Derivative; as *man-ned*, *permit-ted*: But when the Accent is on the firſt Syllable, the final Conſonant is not doubled; as, *Múr-mur*, *Múr-mur-ing*.

OBSERVATION, 4.

As *ci*, *ſi*, and *ti*, in Derivatives have the ſame Sound; it is to be obſerv'd, that when the Primitive ends in *de*, as *perſuade*, in *ſs*, as *remiſs*, or in *ſe*, as *confuſe*, the Derivative is ſpelled with *ſi*; as *Perſuaſion*, *Tranſgreſſion*, *Confuſion*. When the Primitive ends in *ce*, or *c*, as *Grace*, *Muſic*, the Derivative is ſpelled with *ci*, as *Gracious*, *Muſician*; and when the ſimple Word ends with *t*, or *te*, as *Sect*, *Imitate*, then *ti* is uſed in the Derivative; as, *Section*, *Imitation*. A few Words; as, *Submit*, *Submiſſion*, &c. are excepted *.

RULE, II.

A ſingle Conſonant between two Vowels joins to the latter, as *Ma-nure*; except *x* and *w*, which are always joined to the former, as *ex-alt*, *Jew-el*.

---

* *See Fiſher.*

RULE

RULE, III.

If two, three, or four Conſonants come between two Vowels, as many of them as are proper to begin a Word, muſt be joined to the latter Vowel; as, *Fa-ther*, *en-ſlave*, *Tranſ-greſs*.

The following Conſonants, are proper to begin Words or Syllables, viz.

ble	as	Bleed	ſm	as	Smart
br		Bruſh	ſn		Snare
ch		Child	ſp		Spare
cl		Cloak	ſq		Square
cr		Cream	ſt		Stone
dr		Drink	ſw		Swear
dw		Dwell	th		This
fl		Flood	tr		Trade
fr		France	tw		Twice
gl		Glean	wh		Wheel
gn		Gnaw	wr		Wrath
gr		Green	phr		Phraſe
kn		Knave	ſch		Scheme
ph		Philip	ſcr		Screw
pl		Plumb	ſhr		Shrine
pr		Prince	ſpl		Spleen
rh		Rhodes	ſpr		Spring
ſc		Scant	ſtr		String
ſh		Share	thr		Three
ſk		Skill	thw		Thwart
ſl		Sleep			

RULE, IV.

When two Vowels come together not making a Diphthong, they muſt be divided, as Li-on.

Moſt

Moſt of the following Words are improperly divided, and the Learner is to correct them by the foregoing Rules. I have reduced the Number of Rules of Spelling to Four, which I think are quite ſufficent. ☞ Number 1 refers to Rule the 1ſt, 2 to Rule the 2d, &c.

1 2 2 1 2 1
IN-HUM-AN, * Rav-en-ous, hum-an, Worthl-
3 1 1 1 1 3 1
eſs, aſſ-iſ-tance, in-deb-ted, di-ſad-vant-a-ges, mea-neſt,

---

* *The Learner, before he begins to divide his Word, ſhould be aſked whether it be a ſimple, derivative, or compound Word, and then divide it by the foregoing Rules; thus,*

Q. What ſort of a Word is Raven?
A. A Simple.
Q. Why ſo?
A. Becauſe it comes from no other Word.
Q. How do you ſpell it?
A. Ra-ven.
Q. Why do you join the v *to the latter Conſonant?*
A. Becauſe Rule the 2d ſays a ſingle Conſonant, &c.
Q. What ſort of a Word is ravenous?
A. A Derivative.
Q. Why?
A. Becauſe it is derived from the ſimple or primitive Word Raven.
Q. How do you ſpell it?
A. Ra-ven-ous.
Q. Why is not n *by Rule the 2d joined to* ous.
A. Becauſe by Rule the 1ſt, the ſimple Word Raven muſt be ſpelled by itſelf, and the Termination or Ending ous *by itſelf.* Q. *What*

1 2 1 3 3 1 2
neſt, pun-iſh-ment, fort-u-nate, fa-mous, rea-dy,
2 1 3 4 3 4 3
cred-i-tor, act-u-ate, ard-u-ous, co-eq-ual, marſh-al,
3 2 2 1 1 1 1
cong-rat-ul-ate, obſ-truct, rel-apſe, ſubſ-cribe, ſed-
3 11 2 1 1 1
duce, met-ho-dize, dep-ar-ture, ſel-fiſh, juſ-tice,
1 1 3 1 4 1 3 4
thic-ket, gol-den, amph-ib-i-ous, tranſ-act-i-on,
ſev-ere-ly,

Q. What ſort of Word is inhuman?

A. A Compound.

Q. Why?

A. Becauſe it is made up of the ſimple Word Human, and the Prepoſition in.

Q. How do you ſpell it?

A. In-hu-man.

Q. Why is in *ſpelled by itſelf.*

A. Becauſe by Rule the 1ſt, in a compound Word, the Prepoſition muſt be ſpelled by itſelf, and the ſimple Word by itſelf: And the ſame is to be obſerved when a Compound Word is made of two diſtinct Words; as, Inn-keeper, &c.

Q. What ſort of Word is indebted?

A. Both a Compound and Derivative: It is compounded by having the Prepoſition in *prefixed, and Derivative by having the Termination* ed *added to the Primitive Word Debt.*

Q. When two, three, or four Conſonants come between two Vowels, how do you divide them?

A. As many of them as are proper to begin a Syllable muſt be joined to the latter Vowel; as, Fa-ther, El-bow, Cir-cum-ſtance, de-ſcribe, Tranſ-greſs.

Q. How

2 1 3 1 3 1 2 1
ſev-ere-ly, Happ-in-eſs, purp-oſe, u-nav-ai-ling,
1 3 3 1 3 1
Plac-es, obſ-erve, inv-en-tor, conſ-tan-tly, hoar-
1 3 2 3 3 2 2 1
ded, conſ-id-er, diſ-tance, obſ-cur-it-y, mea-ning, mann-ed,

Q. How do you pronounce the laſt Syllable *but one in the Word Diſ-ad-van-tag-es?*

A. The ſame as tage; *becauſe the* e *in the ſimple* Word *is dropt when the Termination begins with a Vowel.*

The ſame is to be obſerved of tun *in for-tun-ate,* fam *in fam-ed,* plac *in plac-ed; and in every other Derivative, when the primitive or ſimple Word ends in* e *and the Termination following begins with a Vowel; except after* c, *and before the Termination* able, *as re-duce-able, Charge-able.*

Q. As you make uſe of y *in the primitive Word Mercy, why do you not uſe* y *alſo in the Derivative mer-ci-ful?*

A. Becauſe y *in the Primitive is to be changed into* i *in the Derivative, except before the Termination* ing, *as envy-ing.*

Q. As plan, man, ſin, permit, ſubmit, &c. are Primitive Words, and ed *and* ing *are Terminations, why do you double the laſt Conſonant of the Primitive, and ſpell the Derivatives plan-ned, man-ned, win-ned, permit-ted, ſub-mit-ted, or plan-ning, man-ning, &c.*

A. Becauſe in Monoſyllables, or Words of more Syllables, when the Accent is on the laſt Syllable of the Primitive, which Ends with a Conſonant; and that Conſonant has only one Vowel before it, the Conſonant at the End of the Primitive muſt be doubled, and one of them added to the Termination; as, plan, plan-ned, &c.

Q. Why

3 1 1 1 3 2
mann-ed, comm-itt-ed, mur-mu-ring, inc-onſ-i-de-
1 1 3 2 4 1 3 1 2 1 2
rate, di-ſin-gen-u-ouſ-ly, merc-if-ul, pit-if-ul, dut-
1 3 1 2 3 2 2
if-ul, plent-if-ul, ev-ade, conf-eſs, conf-uſe, log-
3 2 2
ic, diſſ-ect, im-it-ate.

EXERCISES on Orthography, where ſuch Words as have the ſame Pronunciation but a different Meaning and Spelling, are pointed out in Examples at large.

WHAT *ales* me, that I cannot loſe thy Thought,
Command *thee* Empreſs hither *too bee* brought,
I, *inn* her Death ſhall *ſum* Diverſion find,
And rid my Thoughts at once of Woman-kind.
Dryden.

The Fertility of the Soil in Grain, and it's being not proper for Vines, put *thee* Ægyptians upon drinking *Ail*, *off* which *they ware thee* Inventors.

Q. Why may you not Spell *the Derivative Words Evaſion, Confeſſion, Confuſion, &c. with* cion, *or* tion, *as well as* ſion, *as the Sound would be the ſame?*

A. Becauſe when the Primitive Ends, de, ſs, *or* ſe, *the Derivative muſt be Spelled with* ſi.

Q. Why is not Logiſian, or Logition, as proper as Logician?

A. Becauſe when the Primitive Ends in ce, *or* e, *the Derivative muſt be* Spelled *with* ci.

Q. And why would not Diſſceſion, or Imitaſion, be as proper as Diſſection, or Imitation?

A. Becauſe *when the Derivative Ends with* t *or* te, *the Derivative muſt be ſpelled with* ti,

But ſafe Repoſe without *ann Are off* Breath,
Dwells *hear*; and a Dumb Quiet after Death.
Dryden.

Sunk *hiſs thee* Hero, and *hiſs* Glory loſt,
And I *hiſs Air inn* Miſery alone *Pope.*

Young Men *air* raſh, old *air* cautious.
Johnſon.

Who *meats* us *hear?* My Niece Plantagenet,
Led *inn thee* Hand *off* her kind *Ant off* Gloſ'ter.
Shakeſpear.

Learn each ſmall People's Genius, Polices,
The *Aunt's* Republic, and *thee* Realm *off* Bes;
How thoſe *inn* common, *Awl there* Stores beſtow,
And Anarchy without Confuſion *no.* *Pope.*

Since he cannot *bee* always employ'd *inn* Study, Reading, and Converſation, *their* will *bee* many *ann Our* beſides what *hiſs* Exerciſes will take up.
Locke.

An, my Siſter, is more celebrated for Beauty *then* Modeſty. *Ewers.*

Worry'd with Debts and paſt *awl* Hopes *off* Bale,
Th' unpitty'd Wretch lies rotting *inn* a *Jael.*
Roſcommon.

He which ‡* was minded *too* make himſelf a perpetual Servant, ſhould, for a viſible Token *theiroff* have alſo *hiſs* Ears *boared* through with *ann All.*
Hooker.

---

* *This mark* ‡ *wherever it is placed after a* Word *ſhews, that the* Word *is improperly uſed by the Author from whence the* Sentence *was taken.*

It his Part *off thee* B*ails inn* which Bohea Tea was brought over from China. *Woodward.*

Nor Arms they *bare*, nor Swords and Bucklers wield,
But whirl from leathern Strings huge *Bawls* of *Led.*
Dryden.

They *ball* for Freedom *inn there* ſenſleſs mood,
And ſtill revolt when truth would ſet them free.
Paradiſe, Regain'd.

He would make *know* extraordinary Figure at a *Bawl, butt* I can aſſure *thee* Ladies for *there* Conſolation that, he has *writt* better Verſes on *thee* Sex *then* any Man. *Swift.*

They *boar* him barefac'd on *thee Beer*,
And on his Grave remains many a Tear.
Shakeſpear.

Caul hither *too thee* Stake my *too* brave *Bares*,
Bid Saliſbury and Warwick come *too* me.
Shakeſpear.

Take away that Purple Covering, and get you one *off* Green *Bays*, if you would preſerve your Sight.

Beneath *hiſs Rain* ſhall Euſden *ware thee Baize.*
Pope.

Let *Bays there* Subjects wiſely rule.

From *thee* Mooriſh Camp,
Their has been heard a diſtant humming Noiſe,
Like *Bes* diſturb'd and arming in *there* Hives.
Dryden.

Behold, *thee* little buſy *Be*
Improve each ſhining *Our*,
And gather Honey *awl thee Dey*,
From ev'ry op'ning Flow'r. *Watts.*

Bee, what thou hops't too *bee*, or what thou art
Reſign *too* Death, it is not worth enjoying.
Shakeſpear.

His allowance of Oats and *Beens* for his *Hoarſe* was greater *then* his Journey required. *Swift.*

I have *bean* young and now am old, yet never *ſo eye* the righteous forſaken, nor his Seed begging *there Bred.* *Pſalmiſt.*

To fly *thee Bore*, before the *Bore* purſues,
Wear too incenſe the *Bore* to follow us. *Shakeſpear.*

To *won* well born th' affront is worſe, and more
When he's abus'd and baffled by a *Bore*. *Dryden.*

Mulburies will be *farer* if you *boar thee* Trunk of *thee* Tree through, and thruſt into *thee* Places *boared* Wedges *off* ſome hot Trees. *Bacon.*

'Tis not in *the two* oppoſe *thee* Boult,
Againſt my coming *inn*. *Shakeſpear.*

The Miller will ſend no more *Bolt*, 'till *thee* laſt *bee* paid for; he's in the *rite* on't.

Some Clergy *to* ſhe would allow,
Nor quarrel'd at *there* aukward *Bough*. *Swift.*

Sea how on every *Bow thee* Birds expreſs,
Inn there ſweet Notes *there* Happineſs. *Dryden.*

Sometimes forgotten Things long caſt behind,
Ruſh forward *inn thee* Brain and come *two* Mind.

Thee

Thee Nurſe's Legends *air* for Truths receiv'd,
And *thee* Man dreams but what the *Buoy* believes.
Dryden.

Like *Boys* that never ſink into the Flood,
On Learning's Surface we *butt* lie and nod.
Pope.

When *eye* ſubmit *two* ſuch Indignities,
Make me a Citizen, a Senitor of *Room*,
To ſell my Country with my Voice for *Bred*.
Philips.

None fiercer *inn* Numidia *bread*,
With Carthage *ware* in Triumph led.
Roſcommon.

The Grammar of a Language, is ſometimes to be ſtudied *buy* an old Man. *Locke.*

And in it lies the God of Sleep,
And ſnorting *buy* we may deſcry
The Monſters of the Deep. *Dryden.*

They muſt *by* up no Corn growing within twelve Miles *off* Geneva, that *ſow thee* filling of *there* Magazines may not prejudice *there* Markets.
Addiſon.

Mr. Tapſter *bruiſe* the beſt Beer in the Town.

One arm'd with *Metel* th' other with Wood,
This fit for B*rews* and that for Blood. *Hudib.*

Could eat *thee* tender Plant, and by Degrees,
B*rows* on the Shrubs and crop the budding Trees.
Blackman.

Above ſtand *thee I* B*rowſe*, to keep any Thing from running down upon them; as Drops of Sweat from the Forehead, or Duſt. *Ray, on Creation.*

Who can it be ye Gods! *butt* perjured Lycon?
Who can inſpire ſuch Storms of Rage, but Lycon?
Where has my Sword left one ſo black but ‡ Lycon?
Smith.

I eſcaped from a *But* of Sack which the Sailors heav'd over Board. *Shakeſpear.*

Cane roſe up againſt his Brother and ſlew him.
Geneſis.

The King thruſt *thee* Captain from him with his *Cain*, whereupon he took his Leave and went Home.
Harvey.

Thee Paſſions *caul* away *thee* Thoughts with inceſſant Importunity toward the Object that excited them.
Watts.

Nor ſpared they to ſtrip her naked *awll*,
Then when they had diſpoil'd her *Tire* and *Call*,
Such as ſhe was *there* Eyes might her behold.
Shakeſpear.

He *cann* away with *know* Company, whoſe diſcourſe goes beyond what Claret and Diſſoluteneſs inſpire.
Locke.

The *Can* is fill'd with ſtout Sir John,
Come drink about and let's be gone.

Thee Scythians *air* deſcribed *buy* Herodotus to lodge always in *Charts* and feed upon *thee* Milk of Mares.
Temple.

Thee Portugueſe when they had doubled *thee* Cape of good Hope, found ſkillful Pilots uſing aſtronomical Inſtruments, geographical *Carts* and Compaſſes.
Arburthnot.

How

How will he from *hiſs* Houſe *ſeal'd* with Cedar be content with *hiſs* Saviour's Lot; not *too* have where *too* lay his Head. *Decay of Piety.*

He knew his own Hand and *Ceil.* *Duncan.*

Thee Brain contains ten Thounſand *ſells*,
Inn each ſome active Fancy dwells. *Prior.*

I will *by* with you, *cell* with you, *butt* I will not eat with you. *Shakeſpear.*

And Abimelech *chaſte* him, and he fled before him. *Judges.*

Among other Words which ſignify the ſame principal Ideas, ſome are clean and decent, others unclean; ſome *chaſt'd*, others obſcene. *Watts's Logick.*

Two throw a *Sink* is all my Aim,
And then I'm ſure to win the Game. *Back Gammon.*

Shou'd *buy thee* Cormorant Belly *bee* reſtrain'd,
Who ‡ is *thee cinque* o'the Body. *Shakeſpear.*

Clerk's Diviſion *off thee* Tenſes into the Preſent, Imperfect and Perfect; the paſt Imperfect and Perfect; and the future Imperfect and Perfect, is juſtly admir'd.

All Perſons were ſtiled *Clarks* that ſerv'd in the Church of Chriſt, whether they *ware* Biſhops, Prieſts, or Deacons. *Ayliffe.*

When after his Death they *ware* ſent both *too* Jews and Gentiles, we find not this *Claws* in their Commiſſion. *South.*

It ſoftens the harſh Rigour *off* the Laws,
Blunts *there* keen Edge, and bends *there* Harpy *Clauſe*.
Garth.

Strength grows more from *thee* Warmth of Exerciſes *then off Cloſe*. *Temple.*

In *thee Clothes off* Night,
Philomel begins her Heav'nly Lay, *Dryden.*

What if he did not *awl thee* Ill he *cud*,
Am I oblig'd *buy* that t'aſſiſt *hiſs* Rapines,
And *too* maintain *hiſs* Murders? *Dryden.*

You range *thee* pathleſs Wood,
While on a flow'ry Bank he chews *thee Could*.
Dryden.

If thou art that *crewel* God whoſe Eyes
Delight in Blood and human Sacrifice. *Dryden.*

Take Silk or *Cruel*, Gold or Silver Thread, and make theſe faſt at the Bent of the Hook. *Walton.*

O *dane two* viſit our forſaken Seats,
Thee Moſſy Fountains and the *Grean* Retreats.
Pope.

The *Deigns* are uſually tall Strong *bodyed* Men, with good Complexions and fair *Hare*, *Read* or Yellow, which neither Men nor Women endeavour *too* conceal, *butt* take great Pains *too* Curl.
Salmon.

Home *wood* I go,
But that my Doors are hateful *two* my Eyes,
Fill'd and *damn'd* up with gaping Creditors
Watchful as Fowlers when *there* Game will Spring.
Ottway.

His

His own impartial Thought
Will *dam*, and Conſcience will record *thee* Thought.
Dryden.

This is *thee Dey*, th' important *Dey*
Big with *thee* Fate *off* Cato and *off Room*.
Addiſon.

The *Day off* Algiers is elective; *thee Sun* never inherits *buy Deſent*, and his Election is *buy* the Turkiſh Army. *Salmon*.

Your Brother Gloſter hates you.
Oh, no, he loves me, and he holds me *deer*.
Shakeſpear.

What *maid* Directors cheat *thee* South *ſee* Year?
To feed on Ven'ſon when it ſold ſo *deer*. *Pope*.

The *Pale* that held my lovely *Dear*. *Waller*.

She looks as clear
As Morning Roſes newly waſh'd with *Due*.
Shakeſpear.

Their is a Reſpect *dew too* Mankind, which ſhould incline even *thee* wiſeſt of Men to follow innocent Cuſtoms. *Watts*.

I join with *the*, *fare Piece* and Quiet,
Spare Faſt; that oft with Gods doth *dyet*. *Milton*.

The *Diets* or Aſſemblies *off* the Empire of Germany and Poland *meat* to deliberate on, and concert Meaſures proper to *bee* taken for *thee* good of *thee* Public. *Dic. of Arts and Sciences*.

When

When the Gods moulded up the Paſte of Man,
Some of *thee Doe* was left upon *there* Hands
For Want of Souls; and *ſow thay maid* Egyptians.
Dryden.

The fearful *Dough*
And flying Stag amidſt *thee* Greyhounds go.
Dryden.

The Thing was not *dun* in a Corner. *Acts.*

Its Colour was a lively ſtanding *Done*,
Which might defy the Face of Wind and *Son*.
Nelſon, MS.

His Maſter ſhall *boar is Ere* thro' with *ann All*.
Exod.

The Birds ſhall ceaſe *two* tune *there* Evening Song,
The Winds *two* breath, the waving Woods to move,
The Streams to murmur *ear* I ceaſe to Love. *Pope.*

Winning Cheap the high Repute,
Which he thro' Hazard high muſt *yearn*:
Milton.

Joſeph *maid* Haſte; for his Bowels did *earn* upon his Brother. *Geneſis.*

You *wood bee* another Penelope; yet they ſay *awl thee earn* ſhe ſpun in Ulyſſes's Abſence, did *butt* fill Ithaca full of Moths. *Shakeſpear.*

A ſacred *Fain* in Egypt's fruitful Lands
Hewn from *thee* Mountain's rocky Womb.
Tickel.

Therefore the Poet
Did *ſane*, that Orpheus drew Trees, Stones and Floods. *Shakeſpear.*

Feign

Feign wood I Raphael's God-like Art rehearſe,
And ſhew th' immortal Labours *inn* my Verſe.
Addiſon.

When in her Hand ſhe held a Mirrour bright,
Wherein her Face ſhe often viewed *fane.*
Spencer.

In the more intemperate Climates the ſpirits, either exhaled *bye* Heat, or compreſs'd by Cold, are rendered *feint* and ſluggiſh. *Temple.*

The Mind by Degrees *looſes* its natural Reliſh *off* real Truth, and is reconciled inſenſibly *too* any Thing that can but be dreſſed up into a *faint* Appearance of it. *Locke.*

Courtley's Letter is but a *Faint* to get *of.*
Spectator.

Thou art a *fare* Woman *two* look upon.
Geneſis.

But come, ſo well refreſh'd, now let us play,
As *meat* is, after ſuch delicious *Fair.* *Milton.*

His Stepmother making all her Geſtures, counfeiting Affliction, lay almoſt Grov'ling upon *thee flur off* her Chamber. *Sidney.*

With *flour* interwoven Treſſes torn,
The Nymphs *inn* Twilight Shade of tangled Thickets mourn. *Milton.*

The *Bred* I *wood* have in *Flower*, ſo as ‡ it might
Be baked *two* ſerve *there* neceſſary Want.
Spencer.

The

The Stream is *fool* with ſtains,
Off ruſhing Torrents and deſcending *Reigns*.
Addiſon.

This mighty Breath
Inſtructs *thee Fouls* of Heav'n. *Thompſon.*

The *Gall* is naturally fickle and addicted to War.
Cæſar.

Thither, write my *Quean*,
And with mine Eyes I'll drink the Words you ſend,
Tho' Ink *bee maid* of *Gaul*. *Shakeſpear.*

Where *thee guilt* Chariot never mark'd its Way.
Pope.

When theſe *too air* taken away, the Poſſibility of *Gilt*, and *thee* Poſſibility *off* Innocence, what Reſtraint *cann thee* Belief *off thee* Creed lay upon any Man. *Hammond.*

Two take out a ſpot *off Greece*, they uſe a *Caul* upon brown Paper. *Bacon.*

Greaſe is the moſt Eaſtern Part *off* Europe, ſituate between *thee* Ionian and Egean *Sees*, which part it from Aſia. *Gr. Hiſtory.*

I led *thee* Slaughter, and *two* Slaughter leave,
And ev'n from hence *there* dying Breath receive.
Dryden.

The King *buy* this Time was *groan two* ſuch an Height of Reputation, for Cunning and Policy, that every Accident and Event that went well, was laid and imputed *two* his Foreſight. *Bacon.*

Inn thee remoteſt Wood and lonely *Groat*,
Certain to meet that *weſt* of Evils, Thought.
Prior.

I dare lay a *Grot*,
A certain *Ago* is at leaſt your Lot. *Dryden.*

Thrice call upon my Name, thrice beat your *Breſt*
And *hale* me thrice to everlaſting Reſt. *Dryden.*

His Stomach *two* begins to fail,
Laſt year we thought him ſtrong and *hail*,
But now he's quite another Thing,
I wiſh he may hold out till Spring. *Swift.*

As thick as *Hale* came Poſt on Poſt. *Shakeſpear.*

Inn awl Tumults at *Room*, though *thee* People proceeded ſometimes *two* pull and *hale* one another about, yet no Blood was drawn till *thee* Time of *thee* Gracchi. *Swift.*

Shall *thee* Difference of *Hare* only, on the Skin *bee* a Mark of a different internal Conſtitution, between a Changeling and a Drill? *Locke.*

An *Air* ſignifies *thee* eldeſt, who is by the Laws of England to have all his Father's Lands.
Locke.

Pour is the Triumph o'er the timid *Hair*.
Thompſon.

That Inſtant was I turn'd into an *Heart*,
And my Deſires, like fell and *dreaſul* Hounds,
E'er ſince purſue me. *Shakeſpear.*

We all ſet *hour Harts* at Reſt, ſince whatever comes from above is for *thee* beſt. *Le Eſtrange.*

Pegaſus appear'd hanging *of* the ſide of a Rock, with a Fountain running from his *Heal*. *Addiſon.*

A Fontanel had *bean maid* in *thee* ſame Leg, which he was forced to *heel* up by Reaſon *off thee Pane*. *Wiſeman.*

Prepare to *here* ſuch a Crime,
As tragic Poets ſince *thee* Birth *off* Time
Ne'er feign'd. *Tate.*

Thus ſhall you be happy *hear*, and more happy hereafter. *Bacon.*

My Will is even this,
That preſently you *high* you Home to Bed.
Shakeſpear.

Hie o'er *there* Heads a mould'ring Rock is plac'd
That promiſes a fall, and ſhakes at every Blaſt.
Dryden.

Me he reſtor'd unto my Office, and *hymn* he hang'd, *Geneſis.*

Farewell, ye happy Shades
When Angels firſt ſhould practice *Hims*, and ſtring
There tuneful Harps when they *two* Heav'n *wood* ſing.
Dryden.

Tho' little was *there Higher*, and light *there* Gain,
Yet ſomewhat *two there* Share he threw. *Dryden.*

Solomon liv'd at Eaſe, and full
Of Honor, Wealth, *hie Fair*; aim'd not beyond
Hire Deſigns *then* to enjoy his State. *Milton.*

When e'er I ſtoop he offers at a Kiſs,
And when my Arms I Stretch, he Stretches *hiſs*.
Addiſon.

Se

Sea thee Furies ariſe:
See *thee* Snakes that they rear;
How they *his* in *there Hare!* *Dryden.*

Vexation almoſt ſtops my Breath,
That ſunder'd Friends *great* in the *Our* of Death.
Shakeſpear.

It is certain that Succeſs naturally confirms us in a favourable Opinion of *hour* own Abilities.
Rambler.

The Earth had not a *Whole* to hide this Deed.
Shakeſpear.

Burn the *hole* Ram upon the *Alter.* *Exodus.*

The Arcadian *Hoarſe*
With ill Succeſs engage the Latin Force. *Dryden.*

To add another *Hew* unto the Rainbow
Is waſteful and ridiculous Exceſs. *Shakeſpear.*

Oh! I could *hue* up Rocks and fight with Flint.

He keeps him as *thee* Apple of his *I.* *Deut.*

There is none greater in this Houſe than *Eye.*

The dreadful Fight
Betwixt a Nation and *to Whales eye* write:
Sees ſtain'd with Gore *eye* ſing, advent'rous Toil
And how theſe Monſters did diſarm an *I'll.*
Waller.

He threw his Eyes about him, not *inn* ſearch of Beauty or Elegance, Dignity or Underſtanding, but *off* a Woman with ten Thouſand Pounds.
Rambler.

The Day is ſpent,
Therefore you may take your *In.* *F. Queen.*

Dar'ſt thou to *kiln* a Friend of mine?
Pleaſe you, I'd rather kill *too* Enemies, *Shakeſpear.*

What ſhall I do? *Ile* creep into *thee* Chimney: *Their* they always uſe to diſcharge *there* birding *Peaces*: Creep into the *Kile Whole.* *Shakeſpear.*

Conſcience is its own Counſellor; the ſole Maſter of its own Secrets; and it is *thee* Privilege of our Nature, that every Man ſhould keep the *Quay* of his own Breaſt. *South.*

Key is an artificial Bank to *thee Sea* or River on which Goods are conveniently unladen. *Johnſon.*

Forty ſtripes he may give him and not exceed, *leaſt*, if he ſhould exceed, then thy Brother ſeem vile. *Addiſon.*

He reſolv'd to wave his *Sute*,
Or for a While play *left* in Sight. *Hudibras.*

Then wilt thou not be *loathe*
To leave this Paradiſe, but ſhalt poſſeſs
A Paradiſe within *the*, happier far! *Milton.*

How am I caught with an unwary Oath,
Not *too* reveal *thee* Secret which I *loth*. *Waller.*

I *no* each *Lain* and every Alley green,
Dingle or bushy *Dell*, of this wild Wood,
And every boſky *Borne*. *Milton.*

The Parcels had *lane buy* before they were opened between four and five Years. *Boyle.*

Neither,

Neither had this Man ſinned, nor his Parents *butt* that *thee* Works of God ſhould be made manifeſt.
John.

Let me die ſhe ſaid,
Rather *then looſe thee* ſpotleſs Name *off Made.*
Dryden.

He is ſuperſtitious grown *off* late,
Quite from *thee mane* Opinion he had once
Of Fantaſy and Dreams and Ceremonies.
Shakeſpear.

Dametus was toſſed from *thee* Saddle *too thee Main* of the *Hoarſe*, and from thence to the Ground.
Sidney.

Which ſhall be *Air* of *thee two Mail* Twins, who by *thee* Diſſection *off thee* Mother *ware* laid open *too* the World. *Locke.*

Sum wore Coat-armour imitating Scale,
And next *there* Skin were ſtubborn Shirts *off Male.*
Dryden.

A *Pare* of Courſers born of Heav'nly Breed,
Whom Circe Stole from her celeſtial Sire,
By Subſtituting *Mayors*, produc'd on Earth,
Whoſe Wombs conceiv'd a more than mortal Birth.
Dryden.

Woud'ſt thou not rather chuſe a ſmall Renown,
To *bee thee Mare off ſum power* paltry Town.
Dryden.

According to *thee* Law of *thee Meads* and Perſians which altereth not. *Dan.*

Paints her, 'tis true, with *thee* ſame Hand which ſpreads,
Like glorious Colours, thro' *thee* flow'ry *Medes*,

When laviſh Nature with her beſt Attire,
Clothes the gay Spring the Seaſon of Deſire.
Waller.

Theſe Delights if thou can'ſt give
Mirth, with *thee*, I *meen* to live. *Milton.*

What winning Graces, what majeſtic *mean!*
She moves a Goddeſs, and ſhe looks a *Queen.*
Pope.

To his Father he ſent ten ſhe Aſſes, laden with
Corn and *Bred*, and *meet* for his Father *buy thee* Way
Geneſis.

What at any *Thyme* have you heard her ſay?
That, Sir, which I will not report after her.
You may *too* me, and 'tis moſt *meat* you ſhould.
Shakeſpear.

I will divide Sechem, and *meat* out the Valley o
Succoth. *Pſalms*

The Tidings ſtrange did *hymn* abaſhed make,
That ſtill he ſat long Time aſtoniſhed,
As in great *mewes*, ne Word to Creature ſpake.
F. Queen.

With *Mite* and main they chac'd the murdero
Fox,
With brazen Trumpets and inflated Box. *Dryden.*

Did I e'er my *Might* with-hold,
From *thee* impotent and Old? *Swift.*

No Walls *ware* yet, nor Fence, nor *Mote*, n
Mound,
Nor Drum was heard. *Dryden.*

You found his *Moat*, the King your *Moat* did f
But I a Beam do find in each *off* three.
Shakeſpear.

Of *awl* the Seed that in my Youth was ſown,
Was naught but Brakes and Brambles to be *moan*.
Spencer.

Nor do I now make *mown* to *bee* abridg'd
From ſuch a noble Rate. *Shakeſpear.*

E'er ſharp keel Boats to ſtem *thee* Flood did learn,
Or Fin like *Ores* did ſpread from either ſide.
Dryden.

A Hill not far,
Shone with a gloſly Scurf, undoubted *Sine*
That *inn* his Womb was hid metallic *Oar*,
The Work of Sulphur. *Milton.*

Men naturally fly to God in Extremity, and the moſt atheiſtical Perſon *inn thee* World when forſaken *off awl* hopes *off* any other Relief is forced *too* acknowledge *hymn*. *Tillotſon.*

Weſt *off* this Foreſt ſcarcely *of* a Mile,
Inn goodly Form comes on *thee* Enemy.
Shakeſpear.

My Eyes confeſs it,
My ev'ry action ſpeaks my Heart aloud:
But, *owe* the madneſs of my high attempt
Speaks louder yet! *Dryden.*

Awl your Parts *off* pious Duty *dun*,
Yew Oh your Ormond nothing but a *Sun*.
Dryden.

If *won* by *won* you wedded *awl thee* World,
She, you kill'd, would be unparallel'd.
Shakeſpear.

My Mother is *one* over to my Side, but dares not mention me to my Father, for fear of provoking him.
Addiſon.

So

So in *hour* little World, this Soul of *Hours*
Being, only *won* and *two won* Body ty'd,
Doth uſe on divers Objects divers *Pours*,
And *ſow air* her Effects diverſified. *Davis.*

Sea thee Minutes how they run:
How many makes the *Our* full compleat,
How many *Ours* bring about *thee* Day,
How many Days will finiſh up *thee* Year,
How many Years a mortal Man may live.
Shakeſpear.

Look I *ſaw pail*, Lord Dorſet, as *thee* Reſt?
Shakeſpear.

New Milk, that all the Winter never fails,
And all the Summer overflows the *Pales*. *Dryden.*

Interpoſe on *Pane* of my Diſpleaſure,
Between your Swords. *Dryden.*

The Letters appear'd reverſe thro' the *Pain*,
But in Sella's bright Eyes they *ware* plac'd right again. *Swift.*

O! when *meat* now
Such *Pares*, in Love and mutual Honours join'd!
Milton.

I am a Man whom Fortune hath cruelly ſcratch'd.
'Tis too late to *pair* her Nails. *Shakeſpear.*

Neither could we ever come to any *Paws*,
Whereon to reſt *hour* Aſſurance this Way.
Hooker.

The fiery Courſer, when he hears from far,
The ſprightly Trumpets, and the Shouts *off* War,
Pricks up his Ears, and tremb'ling with Delight,
Shifts Place, and *pauſe*, and hopes the promis'd Fight.
Dryden.

They

They were ſaluted by the Way, with a fair *Peel* of Artillery from the Tower. *Haywood.*

Lord like at Eaſe with arbitrary Power,
To *peal* the Chiefs, the People *too* devour,
Theſe, Traytor, *air* thy Talents. *Dryden.*

If I have rewarded Evil unto him that was at *Piece* with me, let the Eenemy perſecute my Soul.
Pſalms.

The chief Captain fearing *leaſt* Paul ſhould have been pull'd in *Peaces off* them, commanded to take him *buy* Force. *Acts.*

His *Piers* upon this Evidence have found him guilty of high Treaſon. *Shakeſpear.*

The Engliſh took the Galley, and drew it *too* ſhore and uſed *thee* Stones to reinforce the *Peer*. *Hayward.*

In his Brain
He hath ſtrange *Placies* cramm'd with Obſervation.
Shakeſpear.

Of flat Fiſh there *air* Soles, Flowkes, Dabs and *Place*. *Carew.*

A Crown of ruddy Gold inclos'd her Brow,
Plane without Pomp, and rich without a Shew.
Dryden.

Commets, as often as they are viſible to us, move in *Plains* inclin'd to the *Plain* of the Ecliptic in all Kinds of Angles. *Bent.*

Will ſhe on Sunday Morn thy Neck-cloth *Plate?*
Gay.

At your Deſert bright Pewter comes too late,
When your firſt Courſe was all ſerv'd up in *Plait.*
King.

Common *Pleaſe* is one of *thee* King's Courts now held conſtantly at Weſtminſter-Hall, but in former Times was moveable. *Dic. of Arts and Sciences.*

Leave ſuch to Trifle with more graceful Eaſe,
Whom Folly pleaſes, and whoſe Follies *Pleas.*
Pope.

The Miſer muſt make up his *Plumb*,
And dares not touch *thee* hoarded *Some.* *Prior.*

If the *Plum* Line hang juſt upon the Perpendicular, when the Level is ſet flat down upon *thee* Work, the Work is level. *Moxon.*

From *Poll* to *Poll*
The forky Light'nings flaſh, the roaring Thunders roll. *Dryden.*

Look if the widow'd Elder hath not his *Poll* claw'd like a Parrot. *Shakeſpear.*

To *bee* without *Pour* or Diſtinction, is not in my *pour* Opinion a very amiable Situation to a Perſon of Title. *Swift.*

If they will not believe thoſe *Sines*, take *off thee* Water *off* the River and *power* it upon *thee* Dry Land. *Exodous.*

He that *praiſe* deſpairs not; but ſad is the Condition of him that cannot pray: Happy *air* they that can, and do, and love to do it. *Taylor.*

He hath put a new Song into my Mouth, even *Prays* unto our God. *Pſalms.*

How much more if we *prey* him will his Ear be open, and his Heart to Pity inclin'd. *Hil.*

Sh

She ſees herſelf the Monſter's P*ray*,
And feels her Heart and Intrails torn away.
Dryden.

He was lapt
In a moſt curious Mantle, wrought by the
Hand of his *Quean* Mother. *Shakeſpear.*

This well they underſtand like cunning Queens,
And hide *there* Naſtineſs behind the Scenes.
Dryden.

The Wind is South Weſt, and the Weather lowring, and like to *Reign*. *Locke.*

He who like a Father held his *Rain*
So ſoon forgot, was juſt and Wiſe in vain. *Pope.*

Every Horſe bears his Commanding *Reign*,
And may direct his Courſe as pleaſe himſelf.
Shakeſpear.

Can'ſt *raze* thy Creature to what Height thou wilt
of Union. *Milton.*

Shed Chriſtian Blood, and populous Cities *raiſe*,
Becauſe they're taught to uſe ſome different Phraſe.
Waller.

That *thee Raze off* Light are *inn* a right lined Direction, is evident from hence, that whatever *thee* Figure of the Body *bee*, if it be held perpendicular *two* the *Raze* of Light, it will always caſt a Shadow *off* the ſame Figure againſt a parallel Plain.
Dic. of Arts and Sciences.

Who is't can *reed* a Woman? *Shakeſpear.*

The knotty Bulruſh next in order ſtood,
And all within of *Reads* a trembling Wood.
Dryden.

For

For *Rime thee* Rudder is *off* Verſes,
With which like Ships, they ſteer their Courſes.
Hudibraſs.

Breathing upon a Glaſs giveth it a *Due*; and *inn* Rhyme Froſts you ſhall find Drops of *Due* upon *thee* inſide of Glaſs Windows. *Bacon.*

How forcible *air rite* Words? *Job.*

When the Prince her funeral *Rights* had paid,
He plow'd the Tyrrhene *Sees*. *Dryden.*

It is impoſſible to conſider theſe Things, without being rapt into Admiration of the infinite Wiſdom of the divine Architect, and contemning the arrogant Pretences of the World and animal *Writes*, and much more the Productions of Chance. *Cheyne.*

Wright ye this Song for you, and teach it Iſrael. *Deut.*

Men's evil manners live in Braſs, *there* Virtues we *rite* in Water. *Shakeſpear.*

To God's eternal Houſe direct the Way,
A broad and ample *Rode*. *Milton.*

He *road*, he fenc'd, he mov'd with gentle Eaſe.
Dryden.

Run like a *Row*, or *Heart* upon
The lofty Hills of Bitheron. *Sanday.*

A triple mounted *Roe* of Pillars laid on Wheels.
Milton.

Room the Capital City of Italy, was once the Sovereign and Miſtreſs of the whole World. *Bernard.*

Too all delights of human Senſe expos'd
Inn narrow *Rome*, Nature's *hole* Wealth. *Milton.*

He

He came *two* late, the Ship was under *ſale*.
Shakeſpear.

——— Which at laſt ſets the liberty of a Common Wealth to *ſail*. *Addiſon.*

A larger *ſeen* of Action is diſplay'd,
And riſing hence, a greater Work is Weigh'd.
Dryden.

I ſpeak that which I have *ſcene*. St. *John.*

So do the Winds and Thunders cleanſe the *Are*;
So working *Sees* ſettle and purge the Wind.
Davis.

Yet who ſo bold but ſays he *ſeas* it not?
Shakeſpear.

In her ſad Breaſt the Prince's Fortunes roll,
And Hope and Doubt alternate *ceaſe* her Soul.
Pope.

The Lives of all who *ſeize* from Combat ſpare.
Dryden.

In Velvet white as Snow the Troop was gown'd,
The *ſeems* with ſparkling Emeralds ſet round.
Dryden.

Obſerve the Youth
Already *ſeams* to ſnuff the vital *Are*. *Dryden.*

How ſoon hath thy Prediction, *ſear* bleſt!
Meaſur'd this tranſient World the Race of Time,
Till Time ſtand fix'd. *Milton.*

Having their Conſcience *ſeer'd* with a hot Iron.
Tim.

I make a Decree, that all Iſrael go with *the*, foraſmuch as thou art *ſcent* by the King. *Ezra.*

A hunted *Hair* treads back her Mazes, croſſes and confounds her former Track, and uſes all poſſible Methods to divert the *ſent*. *Shakeſpear.*

That Trade is not worth following, that does not clear five per S*ent*. *Hicks.*

And forc'd at leaſt in *ſhoe* to prize it more.
Dryden.

I was in *Pane*, pull'd off my *ſhew*, and *ſum* Eaſe that gave me. *Temple.*

To lay my Head and hollow Pledge
Of all my Strength in the laſcivious Lap
Of a deceitful Concubine, who *ſhoar* me,
Like a tame *Weather*, all my precious Fleece.
Milton.

Who's *their*, beſides foul *Wether*?
For I have ſet *the* for a S*ine* unto Iſrael. *Ezek.*

A right S*ign* in Geometry, is a right Line drawn from one End of an Arch perpendicularly upon the Diameter drawn from *thee* other End of that Arch: or it is half the Chord of twice the Arch. *Harris.*

O Loſs of *Cite*, of *the*, I moſt complain!
Milton.

In Baniſhment he wrote thoſe Verſes,
Which I *ſight* from *hiſs* Letter.

Whilſt innocent, he ſcorns ignoble Flight,
His honeſt Friends preſerve him by their S*light*.
Swift.

People

People in Misfortue conſtrue unavoidable Accidents into S*leights* or Neglects. *Clariſſa.*

The *fare* Pomgranate *mite* adorn *thee* Pine,
The Grape the Bramble, and the S*low* the Vine.
Blackmore.

He that is *ſloe* to Wrath is of great Underſtanding.
Pro.

And charg'd a Guinea for a ſingle S*ole*,
With Butter very bad, &c. *Hicks.*

The Caliga was a military *ſhew*, with a very thick S*oal* tied above the Inſtep with Leather Thongs.
Arbuthnot.

He bore away the Prize to the Admiration of *ſum* Hundreds. *Addiſon.*

We may as well conclude ſo of every Sentence as of the *hole ſome* and Body thereof. *Hooker.*

She had a S*un* for her Cradle e're ſhe had a Huſband for her Bed. *Shakeſpear.*

There is no new Thing under the S*on*. *Eccle.*

Let us hence provide
A Salve for every S*oar* that may betide.
Shaeſpear.

When Swallows fleet *ſore* high, and ſport in Air.
Gay.

We *ſea thee* great and ſudden Effect of ſmells, in fetching Men again when they S*oon*. *Bacon.*

You muſt obey me *ſwoon* or late,
Why ſhould you vainly ſtruggle with your Fate.
Dryden.

To keep up the Tutors Authority, uſe him with great Reſpect yourſelf, and cauſe *awl* your Family to do *ſow to*. *Locke.*

I *ſo* my Law in you, and it ſhall bring Fruit in you. *Eſdr.*

Satan now on the lower *ſtare*
That ſcal'd by Steps of Gold to Heaven Gate,
Looks down with Wonder at this ſudden View
Of all this World. *Milton.*

He look'd a Lion with a gloomy *ſtair*
Dryden.

'Twere good to *ſteel* our Marriage. *Shakeſpear.*

After relaxing, *Steal* ſtrengthens the Solids.
Arbuthnot.

The ſmalleſt Act of Charity ſhall ſtand us in great *Steed*. *Atterbury.*

Stout are our Men, and warlike are our *Steads*.
Waller.

The little ſtrutting Pile
You *ſea* juſt by the Church Yard *Style*. *Swift.*

No *ſtile* is held for baſe, where Love well named is.
Sidney.

I *ſtud* between the Lord and you. *Deut.*

In

In *thee Stoods* of Ireland, where Care is taken, we *ſea* Horſes *bread* of excellent Shape, Vigour and Size. *Temple.*

To *ſew* for Chains and own a Conqueror.
Addiſon.

If any *ſew the* at *thee* Law and take away thy Coat, let him have thy Cloak alſo. *Matt.*

A Time to rent and a Time to *ſue.* *Ecclus.*

The Sails drop with Rain,
Sweat Waters mingle with *thee* briny Main.
Dryden.

A cold *Sweet* ſtands in Drops, on ev'ry Part.
Dryden.

Of what ſupreme Almighty Pow'r
Is thy great Arm, which ſpans the Eaſt and Weſt
And *tax* the Centre to *thee* Sphere. *Herbert.*

And dares the World to *tacks* him with the old.
Dryden.

Hath clapt his *Tale* between his Legs and cry'd.
Shakeſpear.

We ſpend our Years as a *Tail* that is told.
Pſalms.

We come not by the Way of Accuſation
To *tent* that Honour every good Tongue bleſſes.
Shakeſpear.

There pitch'd his *Taint*, and *their* reſolv'd to ſtay.
Dryden.

He heav'd, with more *then* human Force to move
A weighty Stone, the Labour of a *Teem*.
Dryden.

We live in a Nation where there is ſcarce a ſingle Head that does not *Team* with Politics.
Addiſon.

The Oddneſs of the Propoſition, taught others to reflect a little, and the Bill was *throne* out. *Swift.*

Th' Eternal Father from his *thrown* beheld.
Milton.

No more, my Goats, ſhall I behold you climb,
The ſteepy Clifts, or crop the flow'ry *Time*.
Dryden.

Come what, come may
Thyme and the *Our* runs through the rougheſt Day.
Shakeſpear.

I made the *Tower* of all the King's Palaces.
Addiſon.

Let us build us a City and a *Tour*
Whoſe ‡ Top may reach unto Heaven.
Geneſis.

Anchiſes in a flowry *Vail*
View'd his muſter'd Race, and took the *Tail*.
Dryden.

Yet, that his P*eace* might not exceed Belief,
He caſt a *Vail* upon ſuppoſed Grief. *Waller.*

View this Marble and be *Vein* no more.
Pope.

There is *Vain* for Silver, *Job.*

He

He can open a *Vain* of true and noble thinking.
Swift.

Your's be the Harveſt; 'tis the Beggar's gain
To glean the Fallings of the loaded *Wane.*
Dryden.

The ſowing at the *Wain* of the Moon is thought to make the Corn ſound. *Bacon.*

Why ſhould my Black thy Love impair?
Let the dark Shop commend the *Wear.* *Cleveland.*

The Difficulty will every Day grow leſs, and *weare of*, and Obedience become eaſy and familiar.
Roger.

Stiff Stays conſtrain her ſlender *Waſte.* *Gay.*

Here condemn'd
To *waiſt* eternal Days in Woe and Pain. *Milton.*

A Voice not ſoft, *week*, piping and Womaniſh, but Audible, Strong and Manly. *Aſtham.*

Fulfil her *Weak*, and we give *the* this alſo.
Geneſis.

They would bind me here unto the Body of a diſmal ~~*Ewe.*~~ *Shakeſpear.*

Abraham ſet ſeven *Yew* Lambs by themſelves.
Geneſis.

Our Country ſinks beneath *thee Yolk.*
Shaeſpear.

All *thee* feather'd Kind from th' included *Yoke* not ambient White aroſe. *Dryden.*

It

It is neceſſary that the Scholar ſhould now proceed to further Exerciſes, upon Words of two or three Syllables which have the ſame Pronunciation, but are different in Senſe and Spelling; but as Examples at large, would ſwell this Book beyond the intended Size; the Scholar may be put upon finding or making Examples himſelf from the following Catalogue.

A

ABEL, *a Man's Name*
Able, *powerful*
Accept, *to receive*
Except, *to refuſe*
Accidence, *Grammar Rules*
Accidents, *Chances*
Accompt, *Reckoning*
Account, *Eſteem*
Aſſiſtants, *Helpers*
Aſſiſtance, *Help*
Advice, *Counſel*
Adviſe, *to give Counſel*
Alloy, *Mixture of Metal*
Allay, *to eaſe Pain*
Alley, *a narrow Paſſage*
Ally, *a Friend*
Allow'd, *granted*
Aloud, *with great Noiſe*
Altar, *for Sacrifice*
Alter, *to change*
Affect, *to move*
Effect, *Purpoſe*
Arrant, *notorious*
Errand, *Meſſage*
Aſcent, *going up*
Aſſent, *Conſent*
Auger, *to bore with*
Augur, *a Southſayer.*

B

Bacon, *Hog's Fleſh*
Baken, *in an Oven*
Beacon, *a Notice of Danger*
Beckon, *with the Hand*
Ballad, *a Song*
Ballot, *Lot by ballotting*
Barbara, *a Woman's Name*
Barbary, *a Country*
Barberry, *a Fruit*
Baron, *a Lord*
Barren, *unfruitful*
Berry, *Fruit*
Bury, *to inter the Dead*
Breaches, *broken Places*
Breeches, *to wear*
Brewing, *of Ale*
Bruin, *a Bear's Name*
Borough, *a Corporation*
Burrow, *for Rabbits*
Border, *the Margin*
Bordure, *in Heraldry.*

C

Cannon, *a Gun*
Canon, *a Law*
Calais, *in France*
Chalice, *a Cup*

Capital,

Capital, *Chief*
Capitol, *a Tower*
Captor, *a Prize Taker*
Capture, *a Prize taken*
Cellar, *for Liquor*
Seller, *one who ſells*
Cenſer, *for Incence*
Cenſor, *a Reformer*
Cenſure, *to Judge*
Cieling, *of a Room*
Sealing, *putting of a Seal*
Cittern, *an Inſtrument*
Citron, *Fruit*
Centry, *a Guard*
Century, 100 *Years*
Centaury, *an Herb*
Choler, *Anger*
Collar, *for the Neck*
Coquet, *a fickle Woman*
Cocket, *a Schedule*
Conſort, *Wife of a King*
Concert, *of Muſic*
Couſin, *a Relation*
Cozen, *to Cheat*
Council, *an Aſſembly*
Counſel, *Advice*
Common, *Public*
Confidence, *Impudence &c.*
Confidants, *truſty Friends*
Courant, *a News Paper*
Current, *a Stream*
Courier, *a Meſſenger*
Currier, *a Leather Dreſſer*
Cymbal, *an Inſtrument*
Symbol, *a Sign*
Cruel, *inhuman*
Crewel, *Worſted*

Cypreſs, *a Tree*
Cyprus, *an Iſland*
Culler, *a Sorter of Goods*
Colour, *White or Black*

D

Deſcent, *going down*
Diſſent, *to diſagree*
Deſert, *Merit*
Deſart, *a Wilderneſs*
Deceaſe, *Death*
Diſeaſe, *a Diſtemper*
Deference, *Reſpect*
Difference, *Diſagreement*
Devices, *Inventions*
Deviſes, *Inventeth*
Devizes, *a Town*
Dependence, *Relying on*
Dependents, *Hangers on*
Dollar, *a Dutch Coin*
Dolour, *Grief*
Dragon, *a Serpent*
Dragoon, *a Soldier*

E

Eaſter, *Chriſt's Reſurrection*
Eſther, *a Woman's Name*
Eaten, *Swallowed*
Eton, *a Town*
Emerge, *to riſe from below*
Immerge, *to plunge into*
Eminent, *noted*
Imminent, *over Head*
Emit, *to ſend forth*
Emmet, *an Ant*
Enow, *in Number*
Enough, *in Quantity*
Enter, *to go in*
Inter, *to bury*

Exerciſe

Exerciſe, *Labour*
Exorciſe, *Conjure*
Extant, *in Being*
Extent, *Diſtant*

F

Fellon, *a Diſeaſe*
Felon, *a Criminal*
Fillip, *with the Finger*
Philip, *a Man's Name*
Flour, *ground Corn, &c.*
Flower, *of the Field*
Frances, *a Woman's Name*
Francis, *a Man's Name*

G

Geſture, *Carriage*
Jeſter, *a merry Fellow*
Glutinous, *Sticking*
Gluttonous, *greedy*
Grander, *Greater*
Grandeur, *Greatneſs*
Grater, *for a Nutmeg, &c.*
Greater, *Larger*

H

Heaven, *God's Throne*
Haven, *Harbour*
Hallow, *to make Holy*
Hollow, *empty*
Hungary, *a Country*
Hungry, *wanting Food*

I

Idle, *Lazy*
Idol, *an Image*
Incite, *to ſtir up*
Inſight, *Knowledge*
Indict, *to impeach*
Indite, *to Compoſe*
Ingenious, *of quick parts*
Ingenuous, *candid, free*
Innocence, *Harmleſs*
Innocents, *Babes*

L

Latin, *a Language*
Latten, *Tin*
Lettice, *a Woman's Name*
Lettuce, *an Herb*
Leaper, *a Jumper*
Leper, *one Leperous*
Liar, *a Teller of Lies*
Lyre, *an Inſtrument*
Lower, *more low*
Lour, *to frown*
Leſſen, *to make leſs*
Leſſon, *in Reading*
Lethargy, *Sleepineſs*
Liturgy, *Common Prayer*
Legiſlator, *a Law giver*
Legiſlature, *Parliament*

M

Manner, *Cuſtom*
Manor, *a Lordſhip*
Marſhal, *of an Army*
Martial, *Warlike*
Marten, *a Bird*
Martin, *a Man's Name*
Medal, *a Coin*
Meddle, *to interfere*
Metal, *Gold or Silver*
Mettle, *Vigour*
Medlar, *Fruit*
Medler, *an Interferer*
Meſſage, *an Errand*
Meſſuage, *Houſe*
Mighty, *Powerful*
Mity, *full of Mites*

Mortar, *to pound in*
Morter, *made of Lime*
More, *in Quantity, &c.*
Mower, *one who mows*
Morning, *before Noon*
Mourning, *Lamenting*
Muſcle, *a Shell Fiſh*
Muzzle, *to tie the Mouth, or Blindfold*

O

Ordnance, *Cannon*
Ordinance, *Commandments*

P

Palate, *Taſte, Reliſh*
Pallet, *a Painter's Colour Board*
Paraſite, *a Flatterer*
Paricide, *a Murderer*
Parcel, *a ſmall Bundle*
Partial, *Biaſſed*
Parſon, *a Prieſt*
Perſon, *He or She*
Pallas, *a Goddeſs*
Palace, *of a King*
Paſtor, *a Teacher*
Paſture, *grazing Ground*
Patience, *Mildneſs*
Patients, *Sick People*
Patron, *Protector*
Pattern, *Copy*
Peter, *a Man's Name*
Petre, *Salt Petre*
Pilate, *a Judge*
Pilot, *a Guide at Sea*
Piſtol, *ſmall Gun*
Piſtole, *a Spaniſh Coin*
Poplar, *a Tree*
Popular, *Loved by the People*
Porcelain, *China Ware*
Purſlain, *an Herb*
Pour, *to let out Liquids*
Power, *Might*
Practice, *Exerciſe*
Practiſe, *to Exerciſe*
Precedent, *an Example*
Preſident, *a Governor*
Preſence, *being preſent*
Preſents, *Gifts*
Prince, *King's Son*
Princeſs, *King's Daughter*
Principal, *Chief*
Principle, *firſt Cauſe, &c.*
Profit, *Gain*
Prophet, *a Foreteller*
Prophecy, *to Foretell*
Propheſy, *a Thing foretold*

Q

Quarry, *a Stone Pit*
Query, *a Queſtion*
Quaver, *to ſhake a Note*
Quiver, *for Arrows*

R

Raddiſh, *a Garden Root*
Reddiſh, *Inclining to Red*
Raiſon, *Dry'd Grape*
Reaſon, *Argument*
Rancour, *Hatred*
Ranker, *more Thick*
Regimen, *Diet*
Regiment, *of Soldiers*
Raſor, *an Inſtrument*
Razure, *taken out*
Relick, *the Remainder*
Relict, *a Widow*
Recent, *New, Freſh*
Reſent, *to be Angry*

Rigger, *that Rigs or fits out*
Rigour, *Severity*

S

Saver, *that ſaves*
Saviour, *Deliveror*
Sealing, *of a Letter*
Cieling, *of a Room*
Satan, *the Devil*
Sattin, *a ſort of Silk*
Seaſon, *Proper Time*
Seizing, *taking Poſſeſſion*
Seignior, *Grand Turk*
Senior, *Elder*
Senate, *a Parliament*
Sen'night, *a Week*
Succour, *Help*
Sucker, *a Twig*
Suiter, *a Petitioner*
Suture, *a Seam*
Surplice, *a white Robe*
Surplus, *over and above*

T

Talents, *Parts*
Talons, *Claws*
Tenour, *Intent*
Tenure, *Occupations*
Title, *of Honour*
Tittle, *Point, Jot*
Treaties, *Convention*
Treatiſe, *Diſcourſe*

U

Value, *Worth*
Valley, *a Vale, or Dale*
Vial, *ſmall Bottle*
Viol, *a Fiddle*
Vacation, *Time of Reſpite*
Vocation, *a Calling*

W

Weather, *Fine or Foul*
Whether, *which*
Whither, *to what Place*
Wither, *to Decay.*

I have

I have found by repeated Experience, that Scholars have much ſooner learned to ſpell well by correcting falſe Spelling, than getting by Heart what was right: The Reaſon of which is, that they are put upon thinking, and are under a Neceſſity of conſulting their Dictionaries for ſuch Words as they are in any Doubt about. I have therefore added the following Exerciſes of falſe Spelling without any Directions to find out ſuch Words as are Wrong, in Order that the Learner may find them out himſelf.

Character of a good Son.

A gud and dutifull Sun, is won who onereth hiſs Parants, by paing them the utmoſt Difference and Riſpect; buy a Revaranſhial oh and Veneraſhon for them; a filleal Affectation for there Parſons, and a tendar Regard for there Safety; a conſtant and cheerfull Attendence too there Adviſe, a reddy and implifit Obedience to there Commands.

As he becumeth evvery Day mor ſinſable off hiſs Oblegaſhons too them, he groas everry Da mor willen and more ſollifitous to repey them. He imploys his Youth two ſuport there Age; his Abundence to releave there Wants; his Noledge and Strength two fuply there Infirmatys and Decay.

He is carfull of his Caracter and Repetaſhon in thee World, becaues theres depends upon it. Ever anxeous for there Wellfare, and atentiv too there Hapeneſs, he indevars buy everry Methed inn his Pour, to prolong there Days, that his own may be long in the Land.

He reſtes aſured, that God wile not onely bleſs obedeent Children hear, butt well reward them with thee Bliſing of Heaven, whare it ſhall be well with them for ever. *Franklin.*

Character of a good Father.

A gud Fader is ever human, tendar, and afecſhonate to hiſs Children; he treets them with Lenaty and Kindneſs; corects with Prudance, rebukes with Temper, and chaſtiſes with Reluctence: He never ſuffers his Indūljence to degenarate into Weekneſs, or his Affectation * too bee biaſed buy his Parſhiallity: As he rejoyſes in there Joy, and participates in there Affections, he nevar ſuffers them to want a Bleſſing which he can beſtow, or to lament ann Evel which he can prevent: Whilſt he contines with them, he adminiſters to there preſant Happeneſs, and provides as much as he can, for there futer Feliſity. He is dubbly cauſhious in preſarvin his oun Caracter, becauſe theirs depends upon it: He is prudent, therefore, that thay may bee Hapy, Induſtrous, that thay bee Rich, Good and Vartuous, that thay be Reſpected: He inſtructs buy his Life, and teaches by his Exemple. As he is thoroly ſatisfied that Piety is the Source and Foundation of every Vartu, he takes Care too bring them up in the Nurter and Admoniſhon of the Lord: That they ma bee gud Men, he endeavers to make them good Chriſtians; and after having dun every Thing inn his Pour to make them Eaſy and Happy hear, Points out to them, the onely infallable Means of ſecuring eternal Bliſs and Tranquilety hearaftar. *Franklin.*

Character

---

* *Scholars are very apt to confound Affection with Affectation; Difference with Deference; Succeſsfully with Succeſsively; Ingenious with Ingenuous, and ſuch like Words, for which Reaſon I have frequently placed them Wrong, that they may be early acquainted with their different Meanings.*

Character of a good Servant or an Apprentice.

A good Sarvent will obay his Maſter inn awl Things; will reddily and Implicitly ſubmit to his Comands, without Murmering or Reluctance; will execute them with Zeal, Cheerfulneſs and Allacrety; will be ſtrictly Honeſt, Juſt and Faithful, with Regard two evary Thing comited two his Care; endeavering to promote in Others, that Fedellity which he doth himſelf practice, and two diſſwaid them from that Fraud of Corupſhon which he doth himſelf abhor: He will bee two Active and Vigelant in thee Diſcharge of his Duty, to ſtand in nead of any Admoniſhons to thee Performance, or any Reproches for the Ommiſhon of it; he will inſenſably contract an Eſteem and Regard for thoſe whom he ſarves, which will nateraly grow up into thee tenderſt Regard and Affectation for them; ſow that his Labour will become the Labour of Love, and his Service perfect Freadem, He will conſidar himſelf bound buy the Laws of God, as well as buy the Laws of Men, to the punctual Diſcharge of that Relaſhon which he hath entered into; not mearley as a Sivil but as a Morel and religeious Oblegaſhon: He will not, therefore content himſelf with Eye Service, but at all Times be Diligent and Aſſiduous, as Conſhious, that he hath not only an Earthly, but an Heavenly Maſter, who knoweth every Word and every Acſhon, who ſeeth in Secret, and will won Day either Puniſh or Reward him openly.

Franklin.

Character of a good Maſter.

A gud Maſter is won who gives unto his Servant that which is juſt and equal; one, who from a conſheenſhious Regard to his Duty, and Obedeance to

thee devine Will is reſolved to deſcharge and fulfil them in this, as well as in every other Particular; one, who conſiders his Sarvent not as maney doe, as a Beeing off ann inferor Rank and Speieous, ſent into the World meerly to bee ſubſarveant to his Comands, and born only to perform them, and whom, thearfore he hath Rite to trete as he thinks moſt propper and conveneent; but as a Creator off thee ſame Rank and Dignity with himſelf, maid after the ſame devine Immige; as one, who, tho' not ſo conſiderabel, is yet perhaps an equally uſefle membar off Society, too whom Providence hath appointed ann humbler Staſhon, in this Life; one, whom he hath entered into ſolem Contract and Agrement with, for thee recipprocal Preſervaſhon of there mutuel Piece and Hapeneſs; as ſuch, thearfor he pays with the utmoſt Strectneſs and Punctuallity, whatevar is dew to him for his Laber and Sarvitude.

But moreover, whilſt he is ingaged in this Laber and Sarvetude, this gud Maſter thinks it his indeſpenſable Duty to ſuport and protect him: He will not ſufer any other to exerciſe that Pour and Authorety over him, which he only hath a Rite too; much leſs too inſult or opreſs him: A good Maſter will now and then indulge hiſs Servent in ſum Relaxaſhon; he will ſlacken a littel, thee Rains of Government, loſen the Body of Sarvitude, and make him as eaſy and contented as his Condiſhon will permitt; if he offend from Ignerence, he will rather ondiver to remove then to reſent it; if from Inadvertancy, he will parden; if, even, from thee worſt of Cauſes, he will ſumtimes, nay, even frequantly, forgive him. Beſides this, the good, that is conſcientious and pious Maſter, will look upon himſelf bound, as a Chriſtian to gide, inſtruct and admoniſh his Sarvants; to guide them by his Wiſdom, to admoniſh them by hiſs Noledge, to inſtruct them buy his Example,

Example. He will ſhew that he is fit to rule over others by the Comand which he hath off his own Paſhons, and keep the noubleſt Superiority over his own Sarvants, the Superiority of Vartue.

Franklin.

That King left onely by his ſix Wifes three Children, who rained ſucceſsfully and died childleſs.

Bacon.

No ſuch Motion off thee ſame Atom can bee awl of it exiſtant at wonce; it muſt neads bee made graduelly and ſucceſsfully, both as to Plaiſe and Thyme, ſeaing that Bodey cannot at the ſame Inſtant be in more Plaices then won. *Bentley.*

The Rule off immitateing God, can nevar be ſucceſſively propoſed but upon Chriſten Principals; ſuch as that this World is a Plaiſe, not of Reſt, but of Diſcipline. *Atterbury.*

The Reduction off Harfleur was a Conqueſt off greate Importence, tho' it ſcarce attoned for the morality that prevailed in thee Ingliſh Armey.

Smollett's Hiſtory.

Benifit of Piece, Quiat, and Vocation for Piety have rendered it neceſſary in every Chriſtian Commonwealth, by Lows too ſecure Propriety.

Hammond.

In thee firſt Claſs I ſhall take Notiſh off thoſe Letters which come too me from iminent Bookſellers, who every won off them mention with Reſpect thee Authors they have prented, and conſequently have an Eye to there own Advantage, more then that of thee Ladys. *Spectator.*

I ſhall treat on Matters which relate to Females, as they air concerned too approach or fly from the other ſecks, or as they are tied to them by Blood, Intereſt, or Affection. *Spectator.*

The Duke of Burgundy who had miſcarry'd in his attempt upon Lagny, obey'd his Comand on Pretence of pure Difference, &c. *Smollett.*

God has furniſhed Men with Faculties ſuficient to furniſh them in the Way they ſhould take, if they will ſeriouſly employ them, wheire there ordinary Vacations allow them thee Leiſure. *Locke.*

But this unhapy Affection off being wiſe rathar then oneſt, wity then good-natured, is the ſource of moſt of thee ill Habets of Life. *Spectator.*

He charged in Parſon both on Horſeback and on Foot, whare the Danger was moſt eminent. *Smollett.*

Charles fearing that this Deference between thee Houſes might be productive of Delay, repared to thee Houſe of Lords, and perſwaded them to pas the Bill in a pathetick Speech. *Smollett.*

The Miniſtar diſcanted upon the Inſolence, the Malliſe, the Imortality, thee ſeditious Calumney which had been of late propagated in theatrical Peaces. *Smollett.*

The Prince deprecated his Majeſty's Anger in ſevaral ſubmiſſave Lettars, and emplor'd the Quean's metitation. *Smollett.*

I left the Mediations wherein I was, and ſpake to hir in Anger. *Eſdras.*

And

And this ſarvice being performed he return'd to St. Hellens, where he had left Sir Cloudeſley Shovel with a Squadren to take on board a Bodey off Land Forces intended for a Diſſent upon the Coaſt of France.

Smollett.

For which Raiſin I ſhall indeaver to inliven Mortality with Wit, and to temper Wit with Mortality, that my Readers may, if poſſible, both Ways find there Account in thee Speculaſhon of thee Dey.

Spectator.

That thee Actors in that barberous Slauter might be perſecuted by the King's Advacate acording two Low. *Smollett.*

The Toilett is there grate ſeen of Buſineſs, and the rite adjuſting of there Hare, the principle Employment of there Lifes. *Spectator.*

Our Aventerour was thee third Sun of an iminent Citiſen, who had taken particular Care to inſtill into his Mind an early Love of Gain, &c.

Spectator.

Then a Motion was maid to ſoliſit the Royal Aſcent, in an Adreſs to her Mageſty. *Smollett.*

---

† *I would adviſe that the Scholar ſhould have repeated Exerciſes of tranſcribing from ſome of our beſt Authors, ſuch as the Spectators, Guardians, Smollett's Hiſtory, or any other where the Style is eaſy and free; by doing which they will inſenſibly, as it were, learn to imitate their manner of Writing; and it will be uſeful to put them upon making a Memorandum upon every Word they meet with which has a Different Spelling and Meaning tho' the ſame, or nearly the ſame Pronunciation.*

ETYMOLOGY.

THERE are ten Parts of Speech.
Article, Subſtantive, Adjective, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Prepoſition, and Interjection.

ARTICLE.

1. An Article points out a Subſtantive, and ſhews the Extent of its Signification.

2. There are two Articles ſtrictly ſo called, *a* and *the*.

3. *A*, is uſed before a Conſonant in a general Senſe; as, *a* Man.

4. *The*, is uſed in a particular Senſe, as *the* Man: The Difference between *a* and *the* is this: *A* reſpects our primary Preception and denotes Individuals as unknown: *The* denotes our ſecondary Preception, and denotes Individuals as kown.

To explain this by an Example.

I ſee an Object paſs by which I never ſaw before; What do I ſay? There goes *a* Beggar with *a* long Beard.

The

The Man departs and returns a Week after; What do I ſay then?

There goes *the* Beggar with *the* long Beard.*

5. *A* becomes *an* before a Vowel; as *an* Apple, and before *h* ſilent, as *an* Herb.

6. *A*, and *an*, are ſometimes uſed to denote the Proportion one Thing has to another, as this Houſe is worth twenty Pounds *a* Year. This Cloth is worth five Shillings *an* Ell.

7. *A*, is uſed before a Participle in *ing*, as John is going *a* hunting, in which Place it ſeems to partake of the Nature of a Prepoſition.

8. *A*, is ſometimes redundant, as ariſe for riſe; awake for wake, &c.

9. *A*, is uſed only in the ſingular Number, except before the Adjectives *few* and *many*, and the Numerals Hundred, Thouſand, &c. as a *few* Apples; a great *many* Apples; a Hundred Men, a Thouſand Pounds.

10. *The* is uſed in both Numbers; as *the* Man or *the* Men.

11. *The* is uſed before Adverbs of the comparative and ſuperlative Degree; as *the* more I ſtudy *the* better I learn.

Dick ſtudies *the* leaſt of any.

12. A Subſtantive without an Article, is taken in its moſt extenſive Senſe; as *Man* was made for Society, *i. e.* all *Men*.

Proper

* See *Harris's Hermes.*

Proper Names as John, Alexander, Southampton, abſtract Names as, Virtue, Vice, Love, Hatred; and Names of Metals, Herbs, Spices, Liquids, Grains, &c. are uſed without an Article, as Gold, Thyme, Ginger, Ale, Wheat, &c.

SUBSTANTIVE.

13. A Subſtantive is the Name of a Thing.

14. There are two Sorts of Subſtantives, Proper and Common.

15. Proper Subſtantives are aſſign'd to particular Perſons, Places, &c. as William, Southampton, &c.
Common Subſtantives expreſs a whole Kind, as Man, Horſe, &c.

NUMBER.

16. Number is the Diſtinction of one from more.

17. There are two Numbers the Singular, and the Plural.
The Singular ſpeaks but of one, as Boy. The Plural ſpeaks of more than one, as Boys.

18. The Plural is generally formed by adding *s* to the Singular, as Hand, makes Hands, &c.

19. To Words ending *ch*, *ſh*, *ſs*, or *x*, the Syllable *es* muſt be added, as Crutch, Crutches; Saſh, Saſhes; Croſs, Croſſes; Witneſs, Witneſſes; Fox, Foxes, &c.

20. When a Conſonant comes before *y*, in the Singular, *y* is changed into *ie*, with the Addition of *s* in the Plural, as Cry, Cries.

21. *M*

21. *F* in the Singular is commonly changed into *ves*, in the Plural; as Calf, Calves; except a few Words ſuch as, Muff, Hoof, Dwarf, &c.

22. The following Words are irregular, or have kept the Saxon Plurals, Man, Men; Woman, Women; Ox, Oxen; Brother, Brethren; Gooſe, Geeſe; Mouſe, Mice, Louſe, Lice; Tooth, Teeth; Foot, Feet; Die, Dice; Penny, Pence.

23. Words purely Latin, Greek, Hebrew, &c. retain their Original Plurals; as, Erratum, Errata; Phænomenon, Phænomina; Beau, makes Beaux.

24. The Hebrew Words, Cherub, and Seraph, make Cherubim, and Seraphim, and by the Caldaic Termination, Cherubin, and Seraphin.

25. Sheep, Deer, &c. have the Singular and Plural alike, but are Singular when *a* or *one* goes before them.

26. Some Subſtantives from the Nature of the Things which they expreſs, are uſed only in the Singular or Plural Form; as Gold, Wheat, Pitch, Sloth, Pride, &c. cannot be Plural; and Bellows, Sciſſars, Lungs, Bowels, &c. cannot be Singular.

CASE.

27. In the Engliſh Language, the Subſtantive has but one Caſe * namely, the Genitive or Poſſeſſive as, God's Grace, or the Grace of God.

28. The *s* and Apoſtrophe, are not here uſed inſtead of his; as this Caſe is an Abbreviation from the Saxon

* *Tho' our beſt Grammarians, I think with propriety, make but one Caſe, yet when we come to parſe, the Exerciſes*

Saxon Genitive which uſed to end in *is*; as for God is Grace, we ſay God's Grace.

GENDER.

29. Gender is the Diſtinction of Sex.

30. The Engliſh Language has three Genders, viz. the Maſculine, the Feminine, and the Neuter.

31. The Maſculine and the Feminine are with Singular Propriety applied to Animals; as, a Bull a Cow. And the Neuter, to Things without Life, as a Table, &c.

32. Things without Life are figuratively uſed, as Perſons, and become Male or Female; as the *Hills* retired each to *his* Place. Every Thing under the *Moon* is as variable as *herſelf*.

33. Some Subſtantives diſtinguiſh their Gender by their Termination; as Prince, Princeſs; Lion, Lioneſs; Hero, Heroine; Executor, Executrix, &c.

34. Some by different Words, as Boy, Girl, &c.

35. *He*, *She*, *it*, muſt always agree in Gender with their Antecedent, or the Subſtantive for which they ſtand; as the Boy is good, *he* learns his Book: The Girl is naughty, *ſhe* blots her Book: The Pen has ſerv'd a Week, *it* was made of a good Quill.

---

ciſes of falſe Engliſh, we ſhall call the Subſtantive which comes before a Verb, and anſwers to the Queſtion who? or what? the Nominative; and the Subſtantive that follows a Verb or a Prepoſition the Objective Caſe.

PRONOUN.

36. A Pronoun is uſed for a Subſtantive.

37. In a Pronoun there are four Things to be conſidered, viz. Perſon, Number, Caſe, and Gender.

PERSON.

38. There are three Perſons.

39. The Firſt ſpeaks of ourſelves.

40. The Second is ſpoken to.

41. The Third is ſpoken of.

42. *I* is the firſt Perſon Singular; as I love.

43. Thou is the ſecond Perſon Singular; as thou loveſt, or you love.

44. He, She, it; a Subſtantive, or a Sentence, is of the third Perſon Singular; as he loves, ſhe dances, the Pen is good, it ſerves a long Time, the Man walks, to riſe betimes is wholeſome.

45. We, or I, and another or more Perſons, are of the firſt Perſon Plural, as we play; or the Boy and I play.

46. Ye or you, or thou and another or more Perſons, are of the ſecond Perſon Plural; as ye or you are idle, thou and thy Siſter are naughty.

47. They, two or more Subſtantives, or two or more Sentences, are of the third Perſon Plural; as they run, the Boys play, to riſe betimes and to ſtudy diligently are profitable.

48. When a Subſtantive is ſpoken to, it is of the ſecond Perſon; as who art thou O Man! who deſpiſeſt the Mercies of the moſt High.

NUMBER.

49. Pronouns like Subſtantives have two Numbers; the Singular and the Plural.

CASE.

50. Pronouns have two Caſes; the Nominative and the Objective.

51. The Nominative Caſes, are, I, thou, or you, he, ſhe, it; we ye or you, they, who, whoever, or whoſoever.

52. The Objective Caſes are, me, thee, him, her, us, you, them, whom, and whomſoever.

53. The Nominative Caſes of the Pronouns come before the Verb; as, I write, &c.

54. Except in the imperative Mode, as write thou, or when a Queſtion is aſked, as does the Boy write? Where the Nominative ſtands after the Verb, or the Sign of the Verb; or after am, art, is, are, was and were: as, I am he, thou art ſhe, it is I, it was ſhe, theſe are they. Who were they?

55. The Objective Caſes of the Pronouns follow a Verb, or a Prepoſition; as, my Brother beat me, or thee, or him, or her, or us, or you, or them. This Taſk is for me. To whom do you aſſign this Taſk? To thee.

GENDER.

56. Gender reſpects only the third Perſon Singular of the Pronouns, viz. *he*, *ſhe*, *it*: *He* is Maſculine, *ſhe* Feminine, and it, is Neuter.

57. *This* and *that* are call'd Demonſtratives, becauſe they point out what particular Perſon or Thing is meant; as *this* Man, *that* Man. *This* Book, *that* Book.

58. *This*, refers to a Thing near at Hand, and makes *theſe* in the Plural: *That*, refers to a Thing farther off, and makes *thoſe* in the Plural.

59. When *that* ſupplies the Place of who or which it is a Relative; as the Boy *that* is diligent is rewarded. The Book *that* I read is Horace; but is not ſo elegant as *who* or *which*.

60. *That*, is ſometimes uſed for that which, or the Thing which, as Sir, I think the Meat wants *that*, (or the Thing which) I have, viz. Baſting.

61. That, is ſometimes a Conjunction; as, the Boy Studies *that* he may learn. Or,

It is not *that* I love you leſs
Than when before your Feet I lay,
But to prevent the ſad Increaſe,
Of hopeleſs Love, I keep away. *Waller*.

62. *My*, *mine*, *thy*, *thine*, *his*, *her*, *hers*, *its*, *our*, *ours*, *your*, *yours*, *their*, *theirs*, are called Poſſeſſives, becauſe they are expreſſive of ſomething which we are in Poſſeſſion of; as *my* Book.

63. *My*, *thy*, *his*, *her*, *its*, *our*, *your* and *their*, are joined to a Subſtanſtive; as *my* Shoe, *thy* Hat, &c.

64. *Mine*, *thine*, *hers*, *ours*, *yours* and *theirs*, are uſed without a Subſtantive, yet it is underſtood tho' not expreſſed: As this Shoe is *mine*, this Hat is *thine*.

65. *Who* and *which*, are Relatives; *who* relates to Perſons, as the Boy *who* learns is praiſed; and *which*, to Things as the Book *which* I bought is torn.

66. *Whoſe*, is the Poſſeſſive Caſe of *who*, but not of *which*, and therefore cannot be applied to Things with Propriety: As the Man *whoſe* Wit is dear at a Groat, is right: But the Wit *whoſe* Keeneſs is ſeverely felt is wrong.

67. *Own*, *ſelf*, or *ſelves*, are joined to Poſſeſſives, as my own Hat, *thyſelf* knoweſt beſt, the Ladies did it *themſelves*.

68. *Own* is ſometimes uſed as a Subſtantive; as my *own*, but is more probably the paſſive Participle of the Verb *owe*, viz. *owen* or *own*. It partakes much of the Nature of an Adjective, and emphatically denotes Property, as this is my *own* Houſe.

69. *Self*, may be conſidered ſometimes as an Adjective, and ſometimes as a Subſtantive; as an Adjective thus: Shoot another Arrow that *ſelf* Way. As a Subſtantive thus: Awake and ſtrive your excellent *ſelf* to excell.

70. As it takes a regular Plural as Subſtantives, may be *ſuch* when joined to my, thy, her, as a Subſtantive Singular; and our and your, in the Plural. As next to the Knowledge of God, the Knowledg of *ourſelves* ſeems moſt worthy of our Endeavours.

71. *Himſelf* and *themſelves*, are thro' Cuſto uſed inſtead of his ſelf, theirſelves, in the Nomin ti

tive Caſe: As, *himſelf* ſhall revenge it: *Themſelves* have made themſelves worthy to ſuffer it. The Impropriety here is glaringly evident, but as it would appear an affected Singularity to alter it, we muſt ſubmit to Cuſtom.

72. *What*, ſupplies the Place of that, or the Thing which: As *what* I do ye know not, *i. e.* that which, or the Thing which.

73. When *what* aſks a Queſtion, it has the Nature of an Adjective; as *what* Man is that?

74. What is ſometimes elliptically uſed: As, What tho' none live my Innocence to tell? I know it. *i. e.* What Signifies it tho' &c.

75. Each, every, any, ſome, one, none, either, neither, are called Partitives, as they denote a Part of a Number, or Diſtributives, as they make up a Number.

76. Other and another, tho' ranked among Pronouns, are more properly Adjectives: Other* is joined to Subſtantives in the Plural Number; as other Men, and another to a Singular Subſtantive, as another Man.

77. Others is expreſſive of both the Adjective and the Subſtantive; as let others do it: *i. e.* other Men.

ADJECTIVE.

78. An Adjective is joined to a Subſtantive, and expreſſes its Nature or Quality.

---

* *Sometimes other is joined to a Subſtantive in the Singular Number; as, the one or the other.*

79. An Adjective has no Variation in Number, Gender, or Caſe, but admits of *more* or *leſs*, or different Degrees of Compariſon

80. In its ſimple State, it is called the *poſitive* Degree; as *great*, *ſmall*.

81. When the Signification is ſomewhat enlarged or diminiſhed, it is called the *Comparative* Degree; as *greater*, *ſmaller*.

82. In its higheſt or loweſt Signification it is call'd the *Superlative* Degree, as *greateſt*, *ſmalleſt*.

83. The Poſitive becomes the Comparitive by the Addition of *or*, when the Poſitive ends with a Conſonant, as *ſmall*, *ſmaller*: And by the Addition of *r* only, when the Poſitive end in *e*, as *wiſe*, *wiſer*: And the Compariſon is ſometimes made by the Adverb *more*; as rigid, *more* rigid.

84. The Poſitive becomes the Superlative, by the Addition of *eſt*, when the Poſitive ends with a Conſonant, as *ſmall*, *ſmalleſt*; and by the Addition of *ſt*, only when the Poſitive ends in *e*; as *wiſe*, *wiſeſt*, and the Superlative is ſometimies formed by the Adverb *moſt*, as, *rigid*, *moſt rigid*.

Adjectives which have the following Terminations, are more elegantly compared by *more* and *moſt*, than by *er*, or *eſt*.

ain	as	certain	ly	as	godly
ive		conducive	ky		rocky
cal		angelical	my		gloomy
en		golden	able		commendable
ous		virtuous	id		candid
nt		benevolent	ing		charming
fy		puffy	iſh		peeviſh
ble		viſible	ſome		troubleſome
al		mortal	ſt		honeſt
ry		neceſſary	ny		ſkinny
ght		fraught	ful		powerful
leſs		careleſs	lt		difficult.

The following Adjectives are irregular in their Compariſon.

Poſitive.	Comp.	Super.
Good	better	beſt
Bad evil or ill	worſe	worſt
Little	leſs	leaſt
Much or many	more	moſt
Late	later	lateſt or laſt.

87. Two Comparatives as *more braver*, and two Superlatives, as *moſt braveſt*, are improper.

88. Two Superlatives may be applied to God, with Singular Propriety; as the moſt Higheſt: *i. e.* Higher than the Higheſt.

89. *Chief* and *extreme* are Superlatives, and therefore, *chiefeſt* and *extremeſt*, are improper.

90. There are ſome Adjectives which cannot be enlarged

enlarged and diminiſhed, and conſequently cannot be compared, as any, each, every, ſome, all, &c.

VERB.

91 A Verb ſignifies to *do*, to *ſuffer*, *or to be*.

92. There are three Kinds of Verbs, Active, Paſſive, and Neuter.

93. An Active Verb, expreſſes Action, and has an Agent to act, and an Object acted upon; as Tommy whips the Top. Whipping is the Action, Tommy the Agent, and Top the Object acted upon.

94. A Verb Paſſive, expreſſes a Paſſion, or a Suffering, or the Receiving of an Action; it has an Object acted upon, and an Agent by which it is acted upon; as the Top is whipped by Tommy. Whipping is the Action ſuffered or received: Top is the Object acted upon; and Tommy the Agent by which it is acted upon.

95. Every Verb muſt have a Nominative Caſe, which anſwers to the Queſtion who? or what? and with which the Verb muſt agree in Number and Perſon.

96. In a Verb Active, the Agent takes the Lead and is the Nominative; as who whips the Top? Tommy. Here there is ſomething done *by* the Nominative.

97. In a Verb Paſſive, the Object takes the Lead and is the Nominative; as what was whipped by Tommy? The Top. Here there is ſomething done *to*, or *ſuffered* by the Nominative.

98. A Verb Neuter, expreſſes Being, or a State of Being, and either has no Action at all; as I am a Boy

Boy, Betſy is a good Girl; or when it has any Action, it terminates in the Agent, and cannot paſs over to a different Object; as the Boy runs, the Girl cries; the Boy Sleeps, the Horſe trots, the Aſs brays, &c.

TENSES or TIMES.

99. There are three Times: The preſent, as I love, the paſt, as I loved, and the future, as I ſhall or will love.

100. Theſe Times may be ſubdivided into imperfect and perfect, viz. The Preſent imperfect as I love, am loving, or do love; the Preſent perfect, as I have loved; the Paſt imperfect, as I loved, was loving, or did love; the Paſt perfect, as I had loved; the future imperfect, as I ſhall or will love; and the future perfect, as I ſhall have loved.

MODES.

There are four Modes or Ways of forming Verbs, viz. the INDICATIVE which, affirms, denies, or elſe aſks a Queſtion: As I read: I do not read: Do I read?

The IMPERATIVE.

Which bids or Commands, as read thou.

The SUBJUNCTIVE.

Which depends upon another Verb in the ſame Sentence, and has generally ſome Conjunction before it; as what hinders, that I may not read? And,

The INFINITIVE.

Which is uſed in an undeterminate Senſe with the Particle, *to*, before *it*; as to read.

The

The different Perſons of the Verb, are ſometimes formed by the Terminations of the Verb itſelf; as I read, thou readeſt, he readeth or reads, we, ye or you and they read. I loved, thou lovedſt, or you loved; he loved, we, ye or you, and they loved. Here the Verb changes its Ending.

The Perſons are only formed by the Termination of the Verb, in the Preſent and Paſt Times of the Indicative Mode.

In all other Times, the Perſons are formed by the Auxiliary or helping Signs, and the Termination of the Verb continues the ſame thro' all the Perſons; as I do love, thou doſt or you do love; he doth or does love, we do love; ye or you do love, they do love.

The Auxiliary or helping Signs are, to, do, did, have, had, may, might, can, could, would, ſhould, ſhall, will, let,* and muſt.

When

---

* Let, *before the firſt Perſon, expreſſes praying, entreating, or an ardent Reſolution: As let me die with the Philiſtines; ariſe, let us go hence.*

In the third Perſon Singular or Plural, it is the imperative Sign; as let him be puniſhed as he deſerves. Let them be as Sheep without a Shepherd. Let has an Infinite Mode after it without the Propoſition to; as

But one ſubmiſſive Word which you let *fall,*
Will make him in good Humour with us all.
Dryden.

Muſt, *is an imperfect Verb, and only uſed before another Verb. It is uſed in all Perſons, as I muſt walk; thou muſt walk, &c.*

Would, *denotes Inclination of will; as I would do it if I could.*

Should

When am, was, and be, are connected with a Participle ending in *ed*, *t*, or *n*, they are paſſive Signs; as I am Whipped, I was Taught; the Ox may be Slain.

If connected with a Participle, *in*, *ing*, they ſerve to expreſs an extended Time, and have an Active or a Neuter Signification; as I am beating, I am running.

But when they are connected with no Participle, they are Neuter Verbs; as I am good; he was naughty: Be he ever ſo ſtrong, and are thus formed.

Should, *implies Obligation; as he ſhould have done it a Year ago*, i. e. *it was his Duty, or he was under an Obligation to have done it.*

Will, *in the firſt Perſon Singular and Plural, is poſitively expreſſive of Intention; as I will have him in an Inſtant. We will do their Buſineſs preſently. In the ſecond and third Perſons it barely foretells; as thou wilt never become good, he will not be here before To-morrow; ye will not be adviſed in Time. They will find themſelvs miſtaken.*

Shall, *is the very reverſe: For in the firſt Perſon Singular and Plural, it foretells or promiſes; as I ſhall come To-morrow.. We ſhall dine with the Mayor on Friday. And in the ſecond and third Perſons it promiſes commands or threatens; as thou ſhalt do thy Work. He ſhall mind his Buſineſs; ye ſhall know yourſelves; they ſhall have enough.*

Ought, *which has been uſed as a Helping Verb, is an Imperfect Verb, as you ought to remember your Duty.*

	1ſt. Perſ.	2d. Perſon.	3d. Perſon.
Sing.	I am,	thou art, or you are,	he is.
Plur.	We are,	ye or you are,	they are.
Sing.	I be,	thou beeſt, or you be,	he be.
Plur.	We be,	ye or you be,	they be.
Sing.	I was,	thou waſt, or you were,	he was.
Plur.	We were,	ye or you were,	they were.

The Auxiliary Signs are formed thus.

Sing.	I do,	thou doſt, or you do,	he doth or does
Plur.	We do,	ye or you do,	they do.
Sing.	I did,	thou didſt or you did,	he did.
Plur.	We did,	ye or you did,	they did.
Sing.	I have,	thou haſt or you have,	he hath or has.
Plurl.	We have,	ye or you have,	they have.
Sing.	I had,	thou hadſt or you had,	he had.
Plurl.	We had,	ye or you had,	they had.
Sing.	I may,	thou mayeſt or you may,	he may.
Plurl.	We may,	ye or you may,	they may.
Sing.	I might,	thou mighteſt or you might,	he might
Plurl.	We might,	ye or you might,	they might.
Sing.	I can,	thou canſt or you can,	he can,
Plurl.	We can,	ye or you can,	they can.
Sing.	I could,	thou couldeſt, or you could,	he could.
Plurl.	We could,	ye or you could,	they could.
Sing.	I would,	thou wouldeſt or you would,	he would.
Plurl.	We would,	ye or you would,	they would.

Sing

	1ſt. Perſ.	2d. Perſon.	3d. Perſon.
Sing.	I ſhould,	thou ſhouldeſt, or you ſhould,	they would.
Plur.	We ſhould,	he ſhould, ye or you ſhould,	they ſhould.
Sing.	I ſhall,	thou ſhalt, or you ſhall,	he ſhall.
Plur.	We ſhall,	ye or you ſhall,	they ſhall.
Sing.	I will,	thou wilt or you will,	he will.
Plur.	We will,	ye or you will,	they will.
Sing.	Let me,		let him.
Plur.	Let us,		let them.

Muſt is the ſame in all Perſons.

To is the Sign of the Infinitive Mode, and does not vary.

The Formation of an Active or Neuter Verb, thro' all the Modes and Times.

Indicative Mode.

The preſent Time paſſing.

Sing. I love, do love, or am loving, thou loveſt, doſt love, or at loving; he loveth or loves, doth or does love, or is loving.

Plur. We love, do love, or are loving, ye or you love, do love, or are loving; they love, do love, or are loving.

The preſent Finiſhed.

Sing. I have loved, or have been loving, thou haſt loved, or haſt been loving, he hath or has loved, or hath or has been loving.

Plur. We have loved, or have been loving, ye or you have loved, or have been loving, they have loved, or have been loving.

The Paſt Paſſing.

Sing. I loved, did love, or was loving; thou lovedſt, didſt love or waſt loving, or you loved, did love or were loving; he loved, did love, or was loving.

Plur. We loved, did love, or were loving; ye loved, did love, or were loving; they loved, did love, or were loving.

The finiſhed Paſt.

Sing. I had loved, or had been loving; thou hadſt loved, or hadſt been loving, or you had loved, or had been loving, he had loved, or had been loving.

Plur. We had loved, or had been loving; ye had loved, or had been loving; they had loved, or had been loving.

The paſſing Future.

Sing. I ſhall or will love, or be loving; thou ſhalt or wilt love, or be loving; he ſhall, or will love, or be loving.

Plur. We ſhall or will love, or be loving, ye or you ſhall or will love, or be loving, they ſhall or will love, or be loving.

The future Finiſhed.

Sing. I ſhall or will have loved, or ſhall have been loving, thou ſhalt or wilt have loved, or ſhalt have been loving, he ſhall or will have loved or ſhall have been loving.

Plur.

Plur. We ſhall or will have loved, or have been loving, ye or you ſhall or will have loved, or have been loving, they ſhall or will have loved, or have been loving.

Imperative Mode.

Sing. Love thou, or do thou love, let him love, let us love, love ye, let them love.

Subjunctive Mode.

Sing. I may love, or be loving; thou mayeſt love or be loving, &c.
I can love, or be loving, &c.
I might love, or be loving, &c.
I could love, or be loving, &c.
I ſhould love, or be loving, &c.
I may have loved, or have been loving, &c.
I might have loved, or have been loving, &c.
I could have loved, or have been loving, &c.
I would have loved, or have been loving, &c.
I ſhould have loved, or have been loving, &c.
I might have had loved, or might have had been loving, &c.
I could have had been loved, or could have had been loving, &c.
I would have had loved, &c.
I ſhould have had loved, &c.
I ſhall have loved, or have been loving, &c.
I will have loved, or have been loving, &c.

Infinitive.

To love.
To have loved, or have had loved.
To be about to love.
Loving.

The Formation of a Verb Paſſive Indicative Mode,

The preſent Time Imperfect.

I am loved, thou art or you are loved, he is loved, we are loved, ye or you are loved, they are loved.

Preſent Perfect.

I have been loved, thou haſt or you have been loved, he hath or has been loved; we have been loved, ye or you have been loved, they have been loved.

Paſt Time Imperfect.

I was loved, thou waſt or you were loved; he was loved, we were loved, ye or you were loved, they were loved.

Paſt Perfect.

I had been loved, thou had'ſt, or you had been loved, he had been loved; we had been loved, ye or you had been loved, they had been loved.

Future Imperfect.

I ſhall or will be loved; thou ſhalt or wilt or you ſhall or will be loved, he ſhall or will be loved; we ſhall or will be loved, ye or you ſhall or will be loved, they ſhall or will be loved.

Future Perfect.

I ſhall or will have been loved; thou ſhalt or wilt, or you ſhall or will have been loved, he ſhall or will have been loved; we ſhall or will have been loved, ye or you ſhall or will have been loved, they ſhall or will have been loved.

Imperative Mode.

Sing. Be thou loved, let him be loved.

Plur. Let us be loved, be ye or you loved, let them be loved.

Subjunctive.

I may be loved, thou mayeſt be loved, &c.

I can be loved, thou canſt be loved, &c.

I might be loved, thou mighteſt be loved, &c.

I could

I could be loved, thou couldeſt be loved, &c.
I ſhould be loved, thou ſhouldeſt be loved, &c.
I may have been loved, thou mayeſt have been loved, &c.
I might have been loved, thou mighteſt have been loved, &c.
I could have been loved, thou couldeſt have been loved, &c.
I would have been loved, thou wouldeſt have been loved, &c.
I ſhould have been loved, thou ſhouldeſt have been loved, &c.
I might have had been loved, thou mighteſt have had been loved, &c.
I could have had been loved, thou couldeſt have had been loved, &c.
I would have had been loved, thou wouldeſt have had been loved, &c.
I ſhould have had been loved, thou ſhouldeſt have had been loved, &c.
I ſhall have been loved, thou ſhalt have been loved, &c.
I will have been loved, thou wilt have been loved, &c.

Infinitive.

To be loved.
To have or had been loved.
To be about to be loved.
Loved.

Irregular Verbs.

When the paſt Time ends in *ed*, the Verb is regular; as, *I love*, in the preſent Tenſe or Time, makes *I loved* in the paſt Time.

When the paſt Time does not end in *ed*; as *I run* in the preſent Time, and *I ran*, in the paſt Time, the Verb is Irregular.

The principal Part of the irregular Verbs are thoſe that follow; in the firſt Column, the Verb is in the preſent Time, in the ſecond in the Paſt, and in the third you have the Participle.

Preſent.	Paſt.	Participle.
Am	was	been
Awake	awoke	awoke
Abide	abode	
Be		been
Bend	bent	bent
Bear	bore, or bare	born
Begin	began	begun
Bereave	bereft	bereft
Beſeech	beſought	beſought
Beat	beat	beaten
Bid	bade	bidden
Bind	bound	bound
Bite	bit	bitten
Bleed	bled, blooded	bled
Blow	blew	blown
Break	broke, brake	broken
Breed	bred	bred
Bring	brought	brought
Buy	bought	bought
Can	could	
Catch	caught, or catched	caught
Chide	chid	chidden
Chuſe, or chooſe	choſe	choſen
Cleave	clave, clove	cloven, or cleft
Climb	clomb, or climbed	clomb or climbed
Come	came	come
Creep	crept or creeped	crept
Cling	clang, clung	clung
Crow	crew, or crowed	crowed or crown
Dare	durſt, or dared	dared
Do	did	done

Preſent

Preſent.	Paſt.	Participle.
Deal	dealt	dealt
Dig	dug	dug
Draw	drew	drawn
Die, regular	died	died
Drink	drank	drunk or drunken
Dream	dreamt	dreamt
Drive	drove	driven
Dwell	dwelt	dwelt
Eat	eat, or ate	eaten
Fall	fell	fallen
Feed	fed	fed
Feel	fell	felt
Fight	fought	fought
Find	found	found
Flee	fled	fled
Fling	flang, flung	flung
Fly	flew	flown
Forſake	forſook	forſaken
Freight	freighted or fraught	fraught
Freeze	froze	frozen
Get	(formerly) gat (now) got	gotten, got
Geld	gelded or gelt	gelt
Give	gave	given
Gild	gilded or gilt	gilt
Grind	ground	ground
Gird	girded	girt
Go	went	gone
Grave	graved	graven
Grow	grew	grown
Hang	hung, or hanged	hung
Have	had	had
Hear	heard	heard
Help	helped, or helpt	helpen or holpen
Heave	hove	hoven
Hew	hewed	hewn

Preſent

Preſent.	Paſt.	Participle.
Hide	hid	hidden
Hold	held	holden
Keep	kept	kept
Know	knew	known
Lay	laid	laid
Lead	led	led
Leap	leaped, or lept	lept
Leave	left	left
Lend	lent	lent
lie	lay	lain
loſe	loſt	loſt
Make	made	made
Mean	meant	meant
Mow	mowed	mown
Meet	met	met
Rend	rent	rent
Ride	rode	ridden
Ring	rang	rung
Riſe	roſe	riſen
Run	ran	run
See	ſaw	ſeen
Seek	ſought	ſought
Sit	ſat	ſat, or ſitten
Slay	ſlew	ſlain
Slide	ſlid	ſlidden
Sleep	ſlept	ſlept
Sling	ſlang, or ſlung	ſlung
Smell	ſmelt	ſmelt
Smite	ſmote	ſmitten
Snow	ſnowed	ſnown
Sow	ſowed	ſown
Speak	ſpoke, ſpake	ſpoken
Spell	ſpelled	ſpelt
Spill	ſpilled	ſpilt
Spend	ſpent	ſpent
Steal	ſtole	ſtolen
Spin	ſpan, ſpun	ſpun

Preſent.	Paſt.	Participle.
Spit	ſpat	ſpitten
Stand	ſtood	ſtood
Stick	ſtuck	ſtuck
Sting	ſung	ſtung
Sweep	ſwept	ſwept
Strike	ſtruck	ſtricken
Strive	ſtrove	ſtriven
Swear	ſwore	ſworn
Swell	ſwelled	ſwollen
Swing	ſwang	ſwung
Swim	ſwam	ſwum
Take	took	taken
Tear	tare	torn
Thrive	throve	thriven
Think	thought	thought
Throw	threw	thrown
Tread	trod	trodden
Win	wan, won	won
Wear	wore	worn
Weave	wove	woven
Wind	wound	wound
Work	worked	wrought
Wring	wrung	wrung
Write	wrote	written.

101. To expreſs what is paſt without an Auxiliary or helping Verb, the paſt Time of the Verb muſt be uſed; as, the Boy *ran*, not *run* a Race. The Lady *ſang*, not *ſung* a Song, &c.

102. The Auxiliaries am, be, was, were, have, had, have been, had been, ſhall have been, might have, could have, will have, might have, or muſt have, take the Participle of the Verb after them, and not the paſt Time; as, I am *taken*, I be *taken*, I was *taken*, we were *taken*, they have, they had, they may have

have, they may have been, they could have, or could have been, they ſhall have, or ſhall have been, they will have, they muſt have, or muſt have been *taken*.*

103. The Auxiliaries, do, may, can, did, might, could, would, ſhould, ſhall, and will, take the preſent Time of the Verb after them; as, I do *take*, I may, can, did, might, could, would, ſhould, ſhall, and will *take*.

PARTICIPLES.

A Participle is derived from a Verb and like it, denotes *being*, as I am *ſitting*, *doing* as I am *writing*, and *ſuffering* as I am *whipped*.

The *active* and *neuter* Participle ends in *ing*, as *Walking*, *Sleeping*; and the paſſive Participle in *ed*, *t*, or *n*, as *loved*, *taught*, *ſlain*.

When a Participle has no Reſpect to Time, or when it is compared, it becomes an Adjective; as a pacing Horſe, a learned Man, a more learned Man, &c.

ADVERBS.

104. An Adverb is joined to a Verb, and expreſſes ſome Circumſtance or Quality of its Action or Signification; as, the Boy reads *well*.

It is likewiſe joined to an Adjective, a Participle, or another Adverb.

To an Adjective, as a *very pretty* Girl.

To a Participle, as the Boy has *ſpoken prettily*.

To another Adverb, as it was *very prudently done*.

---

* *The paſſive Participle, is diſtinguiſhed from the Active, by having ſome Part of the helping Verb* am, *before it; as I have, or had taken, is the Active, but I have, or had* been *taken, is the paſſive Participle.*

Adverbs

Adverbs may be reduced to the following Claſſes.

1. Of Time.

Time preſent; as, now, to Day.

Time paſt; as, before, already, yeſterday, heretofore, long ſince, lately.

The Time to come; as, preſently, immediately, by and by, inſtantly, ſtraightway, to-morrow, not yet, hereafter, henceforth, or henceforward.

Alſo, an indefinite Time; as, when, often, oftentimes, ſometimes, ſeldom, daily, yearly, always, then, ever, never,* again.

2. Of Place; as, where, here, there, elſewhere, everywhere, no where, ſome where, any where, within, without, whither, hither, thither, witherward, towards, hitherward, thitherward, upward, downward, forward, backward, above, below, whence, hence, thence, whitherſoever.

3. Of Number; as, once, twice, thrice, four Times, five Times, rarely, ſeldom, frequently, often.

4. Of Order; as laſtly, laſt of all, ſecondly, thirdly, fourthly, &c. ſoforth, finally.

5. Of Quantity; as, how much, how great, enough, ſufficient, ſomewhat, ſomething, nothing.

6. Of Affirming; as, verily, truly, undoubtedly, unfeignedly, yea, yes, truly, ſurely, indeed, &c.

7. Of Denying; as, nay, no, not, in no wiſe, not at all.

---

* *Some of our beſt Writers uſe* never *very improperly for* ever; *as, let it be placed in* never *ſo clear a Light, or* never *ſo near him.* Atterbury.

8. Of

8. Of Doubting; as, perhaps, peradventure, by chance.

9. Of Comparing; as, how, as,* ſo, how much, leſs, leaſt, more, very, rather, than, whether, either, neither, alſo, exceedingly, almoſt, well nigh, little leſs, leaſt of all, as it were, alike, otherwiſe, differently, far otherwiſe, even as, in like manner, elſe, ſcarcely, hardly, ſoon, ſooner, ſooneſt, often, oftener, ofteneſt.

10. Quality; as, juſtly, proudly, &c. with a very great Number ending in *ly*, which are all derived from Adjectives; as, prudent*ly* from prudent, handſome*ly*, from handſome, and they admit of Compariſon by *more* and *moſt*; as, prudent*ly*, more prudently, moſt prudently; but they muſt not be compared by *er* and *eſt*, as prudent*lier*, prudentli*eſt*.

105. Two Adverbs of denying, or two Negatives, make an Affirmative, and therefore inſtead of denying do affirm; as, I *cannot* drink *none*, means I can drink ſome.

CONJUNCTIONS.

A Conjunction joins Sentences together; as the Man *and* the Boy, *and* the Girl are walking.

---

* As *and* than *muſt have the Nominative Caſe of the Pronoun after them*; *as he is ſtronger than* I, *not* me, *I* am *as tall as* he *not* him; *but if a Prepoſition either come or be underſtood after them, the Objective Caſe of the Pronoun muſt be uſed*; *as I will give* him *as much as* her; *here* to *is underſtood. He played with* you *more than* me; *here* with *is underſtood.*

There are various Kinds of Conjunctions, ſome of which are the following.

1. Copulative; as, *and*, *alſo*, *both*.

2. Disjunctive; as, *or*, *nor*, *either*, *neither*.

3. Caſual; as, *for*, *becauſe*.

4. Conditional; as, *ſo*, *that*, *but*, *if ſo be*.

5. Conceſſive; as, *though*, *tho'*, *altho'*, *indeed*, *albeit*.

6. Rational; as, *therefore*, *wherefore*, *ſeeing*, *ſince*, *foraſmuch as*.

7. Adverſative; as, *yet*, *nevertheleſs*, *notwithſtanding*.

8. Exceptives; as, *but*, *unleſs*, *except*.

9. Suſpenſive; as, *whether or not*, *whether*.

10. Diminutive, as, *at leaſt*.

11. Declarative, as, to *wit*, *namely*.

106. *Whether* or *either*, in the beginning of a Sentence muſt be followed by *or*, as, *whether* you *or* I write, *either* you *or* I may live.

107. *Neither* is followed by *nor*, as I have *neither* Bread *nor* Beer.

So as, is often very improperly uſed for *ſo that*, as, the third Part of the Stars was ſmitten, *ſo as* (that) the third Part of them was darkened.

As, is likewiſe improperly uſed for *that*; as, the

Boy was ſo ſeverely beaten as (that) he was not able to ſtand.

Nor, in the firſt Member of a Sentence of Poetry is uſed for *neither*; as, I *nor* love myſelf *nor* thee.

That, is ſometimes improperly uſed for *ſince*, or *becauſe*; as, we will not pretend to examine Diſeaſes in all their various Circumſtances, eſpecially *that* ‡ they have not been ſo accurately obſerved and deſcribed by Writers of latter Ages, as were to be wiſhed. *Martine.*

As, is ſometimes very aukwardly uſed for *ſo*; as, this new Aſſociate propoſed Abundance of theſe againſt Indulgences, ~~*ſo as*~~ (that) his Doctrines were embraced by great Numbers.

As, is ſometimes improperly uſed for *on*; as, he was to have been here *as* Friday.

In Regard that, was uſed by antient Writers for *becauſe*; as, it muſt be ſo, *in Regard that* (becuſe) you have offended him.

But, is uſed improperly for *than*; as, to truſt in God, is no more *but* (than) to acknowledge him for God. *Hobbs.*

That and *who*, are improperly uſed for *as*; as, ſuch ſharp Replies ‡ *that* (as) coſt him his Life in a few Months after. *Clarendon.*

There was no Man *ſo* ſanguine, *who* (as) did not apprehend ſome ill Conſequence from the late Change. *Swift.*

That, *if* and *tho'*, are frequently underſtood; as, I wiſh (that) you would take a Walk. Had he done this

this he would had eſcaped. *If* is underſtood. Charm he never ‡ ſo wiſely. *Tho'* is underſtood.*

PREPOSITIONS.

Prepoſitions connect Words with one another, and ſhew the Relation between them: As, he came out *of* London *in* the Morning; at ten o'Clock he went *through* Alton; *before* twelve he arrived at Wincheſter; *from* thence he poſted on *to* Southampton, where he met with a Veſſel *under* ſail *for* Jerſey, &c.

Some Prepoſitions are uſed ſeparately, others in Compoſition only.

The following are uſed ſeparately.

above	beyond
about	by
after	for
againſt	from
among, or amongſt	in, or into
at	of
before	out, or out of
behind	over
beneath	through, or through,
below	till, or untill
between	to, toward, under
betwixt	with, within, without.

The following Prepoſitions are uſed only in Compoſition.

A, which is inelegantly uſed for *on* or *in*, as, *a Foot*, *a* Shore, *a* Bed, for *on* Foot, *on* Shore, *in* Bed.

---

* *See Lowth, who has been particularly nice in his Obſervations upon the Conjunctions.*

Be, ſignifies *about*, as *beſprinkle*, it ſignifies *by* or *nigh*, as *beſide*, it ſignifies *in*, as *betimes*; it ſignifies *for* or *before*, as *beſpeak*, &c.

For, ſignifies *denying* or *depriving*, as *forbid*, *forſake*, &c.

Fore, ſignifies as much as before, as to *foreſee*, to *forebode*, &c.

Mis, is uſed in a bad Senſe, and denotes Defect, or Error, as *Miſdeed*, to *miſtake*, to *miſuſe*, &c.

Over, ſignifies Eminency or *Superiority*, as to *overcome*, to *overrule*, &c. It is alſo uſed for Exceſs, as *overhaſty*, *overjoyful*, &c.

Out, denotes Exceſs, Superiority, or Excellency, as to *outdo*, to *outrun*, &c.

Un, before Adjectives, ſignifies Negation, as *unworthy*, *unconcerned*, &c. Before Verbs, it deſtroys or *undoes*, as to *unſay*, to *undo*, &c.

Up, ſignifies Motion upwards, as *upland*, *upſide*, &c.

With, ſignifies againſt, as to *withſtand*, it ſometimes denotes from or back, as to *withhold*, to *withdraw*, &c.

Some Latin Propoſitions are uſed in the Compoſition of Engliſh Words, as ab, or abs, ad, ante, circum, con for com, contra, de, dis, di, e, or ex, in, inter, extra, intro, ob, per, poſt, pre, pro, præter, re, retro, ſe, ſub, ſubter, ſuper, trans.

Ab, or *abs*, ſignifies from, and denotes ſeparating or parting, as to *abſtain*, to *abſolve*, &c. It alſo ſignifies Exceſs, as to *abhor*.

Ad,

Ad, ſignifies to or at, as *advocate*, *adjacent*, &c.

Ante, ſignifies before, as *antecedent*, &c.

Circum, ſignifies about, as *Circumlocution*, &c.

Con, with, or together, as *Convocation*, *Commerce*, &c.

Contra, againſt, as to *contradict*, &c. From it comes *counter*, as *Counterballance*, &c.

De, ſignifies a Motion from, as to *Decamp*, &c. Sometimes it only extends the Signification of the Word, as to *Demonſtrate*, &c.

D*is*, denotes Privation or Negation, as, *Diſagree*, *Diſadvantage*, &c.

D*i*, only extends the ſenſe of the Word, it is compounded with, as to *Diminiſh*, &c.

E or *ex*, ſignifies out, as to *extinguiſh*, &c.

Extra, ſignifies beyond, as *Extravagant*, *Extraordinary*, &c.

In, in Compoſition, has generally a negative or a privative Senſe, as *Inactive*, *Inhuman*, &c.

In, is often changed into *il*, *im*, *ir*, as *illegal*, *immodeſt*, *irregular*. *In* alſo marks the Action by which one Thing is put into another, as to *incloſe*, to *infuſe*, &c. *En* is uſed in Words derived from the French, as to *encourage*, *enrage*, &c But it does never ſignify Privation or Negation; but denotes the Impreſſion cauſed by an Action.

Inter, ſignifies between, as *interval*, &c. But in *Interdict*, it ſignifies forbidding. In Words derived

from the French, *enter* is uſed inſtead of inter, as *Enterpriſe*, *Entertaining*, &c.

Intro, ſignifies within, as to *Introduce*, &c.

Ob, ſignifies againſt, as *Obſtacle*, &c.

Per, ſignifies through, and denotes Excellency or Exceſs, as *Perambulate*, &c.

Poſt, ſignifies after, as *Poſtſcript*, &c.

Pre, ſignifies before, as *Premeditate*, &c.

Pro, ſignifies for or forth, beſides many other Senſes.

Præter, ſignifies againſt, as *præternaturally*, &c.

Re, ſignifies again, as to *repeat*. Sometimes it denotes Oppoſition, as to repulſe, &c.

Retro, ſignifies backwards, as *Retrograde*, *Retroſpection*, &c.

Se, ſignifies without, as *Secure*, &c.

Sub, ſignifies under, as to *Subſcribe*, &c.

Subter, ſignifies under, as *Supterfuge*, &c.

Super, ſignifies upon, as *Superſcription*. This Prepoſition is changed into *Sur*, in Words derived from the French, as *Surplus*, *Surface*, &c.

Trans, ſignifies over or beyond, as to *Tranſport*, to *Tranſgreſs*. It ſignifies the moving from one Place to another, as to *Transform*, *Tranſubſtantiation*, &c.

Some Greek Prepoſitions are alſo uſed in the Compoſition

poſition of Engliſh Words, as *amphi*, *anti*, *hyper*, *hypo*, *meta*, *peri*, *ſin*.

A, is privative and ſignifies not, as *Anonymous*, *Anarchy*, &c.

Amphi, ſignifies both, as *Amphibious*, *Amphibology*. It alſo ſignifies about, as *Amphitheatre*, &c.

Anti, ſignifies againſt, as *Antichriſt*, &c.

Hyper, ſignifies over and above, as *Hypercritic*, *Hypermeter*, &c.

Hypo, ſignifies under, as *Hypocrite*, &c.

Meta, ſignifies beyond, or a changing one Thing into another, as *Metamorphoſis*, &c.

Peri, ſignifies about, as *Periphraſis*, &c.

Syn, ſignifies with, or together, as *Synod*, *Synchronical*, &c. *It is*, ſometimes changed into *m*, thus *Sym*, as *Symmetry*, *Symphonious*, &c.

A Prepoſition requires the objective Caſe after it, as *to me*, *from thee*, *with him*, *for her*, *againſt us*, *towards you*, *by them*.

A Prepoſition is frequently underſtood, as *give me ſome Beer*, i. e. Give ſome Beer to me.

Great care muſt be taken, to expreſs different Senſes by different Prepoſitions, as we ſay, to converſe *with* a Perſon, *upon* a ſubject, *in* a Houſe.

When we cannot get a Thing, we ſay we are diſappointed *of* it; when we have it, and it does not anſwer our End, we ſay, we are diſappointed *in* it.

Averſe

Averſe *to* a Thing, is better than Averſe *from* a Thing.

The improper uſe of the following Prepoſitions tho' common, will eaſily appear.

I value myſelf *by*, inſtead of *upon*, drawing his Picture.

You have beſtowed your Favours *to*, inſtead of *upon*, a deſerving Perſon.

The Variety of Factions *into*, inſtead of *in*, which we are engaged.

Whatſoever Things may fall *into*, inſtead of *under*, my Obſervation.

How ſhall I reſtore myſelf *into*, inſtead of *to*, your good Graces.

I accuſe you *for*, inſtead of *of*, betraying your Truſt.

I will not *ſwerve out of*, inſtead of *from*, my Duty.

Policy may prevail *upon*, inſtead of *over*, Force.

I diſſent *with*, inſtead of *from*, the Gentleman.

In Compliance *to*, inſtead of *with*, your Opinion.

In Juſtification *to*, inſtead of *of*, my Character.

He profited *of*, inſtead of *by*, every Circumſtance.

The Difficulty they find *of*, inſtead of *in*, fixing juſt Sentiments.

The King provided *of*, inſtead of *with*, every Circumſtance.

The

The Rain hath been falling *of*, inſtead of *for*, a long Time.

You know what Eſteem I have *of*, inſtead of *for*, your Learning.

He has dependent *of*, inſtead of *on*, or *upon*, his Father.

He reconciled himſelf *with*, inſtead of *to*, the King.

Theſe Things have a great Reſemblance *with*, inſtead of *to*, each other.

I ſhould not have thought *on it*, inſtead of *of it*.

He made a Point *in*, inſtead of *of*, doing his Duty.

Your Father ſhould be informed *in*, inſtead of *of ſome*, Parts of your Character.

He was provided *in*, inſtead of *with*, a ſmall Living.

He might have profited *from*, inſtead of *by*, Experience.

The Letter may be a Month *a* coming, inſtead of *in*, coming.*

INTERJECTIONS.

Interjections are broken or imperfect Words, thrown in between the Parts of a Sentence, denoting ſome Emotion or Paſſion of the Mind, ſome of which here follow.

1. of Joy, as hy! brave! is!

---

* *See Lowth and Prieſtly.*

2. Grief, as ah! alas! woe's me!
3. Wonder, as O ſtrange! vah! hah!
4. Praiſe, as Well done! O brave!
5. Averſion, as away! be gone! fy! tuſh!
6. Exclaming, as Oh! proh! O!
7. Surpriſe, as ha! aha!
8. Imprecation, as Wo! Pox on't!
9. Laughter, as ha, ha, he!
10. Calling, as ho! ſoho! ho, ho! whoop!
11. Silencing, as ſilence! huſh! mum!
12. Deriſion, as away with!
13. Attention, as Hah!

EXERCISES of falſe Engliſh upon the different Parts of Speech.*

Upon the Articles.

TO attempt to recommend ourſelves by the 3 Behaviour foreign to our Character, is vain and ridiculous. *Dodſley.*

To confer Power upon 4 a miſchievous, or Favours on 4 a undeſerving, is 3 the miſapplication of our Benevolence. *Dodſley.*

---

* *Number* 3 *over the Word* the, *refers to Number* 3 *at Page the* 56*th, where you will find it muſt be* a; *and ſo for any other Number.*

Poverty with Peace is preferable to 4 a greateſt Affluence amidſt Anxiety. *Dodſley.*

5 A Apron and 3 an Handkerchief curiouſly wrought, were ſent as 3 the Preſent, to 3 an beautiful Lady in Southampton.

3 An Horſe, 3 an Horſe, my Kingdom for 3 an Horſe. *Shakeſpear.*

For Harbour, at 3 the thouſand Doors they knock'd, Not one of all 4 a Thouſand but was lock'd. *Dryden.*

Beware of Drunkenneſs; it impairs 4 an Underſtanding, waſtes 4 an Eſtate, baniſhes 4 a Reputation, conſumes 4 a Body, and renders 3 the Man of 4 a brighteſt Parts, 4 a common Jeſt of 4 a meaneſt Clown.

5 A honeſt Man's 4 a nobleſt Work of God. *Pope.*

Who breaks 3 the Butterfly upon 4 a ‡ Wheel. *Pope.*

Let them pull all about my Ears; preſent me Death on 4 a Wheel, or at wild Horſes Heels. *Shakeſpear.*

Virtue

Virtue has in herſelf 4 a moſt engaging Charms; and Chriſtianity as it places her in 4 a ſtrongeſt Light, and adorned with all her native Attractions, ſo it kindles 3 the new Fire in 4 a Soul, by adding to them 4 a unutterable Rewards which attend her Votaries in 5 a eternal State. *Guardian.*

And the Form of a Fourth was like ‡* 3 the Son of God.

Told of 9 the many Thouſand warlike French.

3 The care craz'd Mother of 9 the many Children. *Shakeſpear.*

4 A more neatly and unaffectedly 3 the Lady dreſſes, 4 a more amiably pleaſing ſhe will appear.

Billy and Tommy read well, but Harry is 11 a beſt of 4 a three.

Of Man's firſt Diſobedience, and 4 a Fruit of that forbidden Tree, whoſe ‡ mortal Taſte brought Death into 4 a World, &c. *Milton.*

The Ship ſails 6 ten Leagues the Day.

---

* *See Lowth.*

Butter

Butter is dear at Eight-pence the Pound.

An hunting Chloe went. *Prior.*

They go an Begging to a Bankrupt's Door.
Shakeſpear.

Night ſhades a Groves and all in Silence lie,
All but a mournful Philomel and I. *Pope.*

Who had th' eſpecial Engines been, to rear
His Fortunes up into a State they were. *Daniel.*

God Almighty hath given Reaſon to a Man to be
the Light unto him.

The Proper Study of Mankind is a Man. *Pope.*

Woman thy Name is a Frailty.

Additional Remarks on the Articles.

In ſome particular Sentences, the Article *the*, is repeated, as to *the* Worſhipful *the* Mayor of Southampton, &c.

The Omiſſion of the Article *a* does ſometimes give a very different Meaning to a Sentence; as, the Lady acted with *a* little modeſty; and the Lady acted with little modeſty. And ſometimes the Poſition of the Article *a* cauſes a very different meaning, as

Half a Guinea means ten Shillings and Six-pence. But *a* Half Guinea, a Half Guinea Piece,

The Article *the*, is ſometimes put for a Poſſeſſive, as inſtead of ſaying I gave him a Box on *his* Ear, I gave him a Box on *the* Ear.*

EXERCISES on the Formation of the Plural Number.

20.

How curious are ſome of the London Crys,

20

Gods tender Mercys are over all his Works.

20

Of all our Enemys, none are ſo dangerous as our Spiritual ones.

18

I think in theſe Daies, one honeſt Man is obliged to acquaint another, who are his Friends. *Pope.*

18

By noble Waies we Conqueſt will prepare;
Firſt offer Peace, and that refus'd, make War.
Dryden.

I'll ſpeak between the Change of Man and Boy
With a Reed Voice, and turn two mincing Steps

18

Into a manly Stride; and ſpeak of Fraies
Like a fine bragging Youth. *Shakeſpear.*

18

Fruitleſs our Hopes, though pious our Eſſaies
Yours to preſerve a Friend, and mine to praiſe.
Smith.

---

* *See Prieſtly.*

Take with you your Words, and turn to the Lord, and ſay unto him, take away all Iniquity and receive
21
us graciouſly, ſo will we render the Calfs of our Lips. i. e. Sacrifices of Praiſe and Prayers. *Hoſea.*

There is no Bottom, none in my Voluptuouſneſs;
21
Your Wifes, your Daughters, your Matrons, and your Maids,
Could not fill up the Ciſtern of my Luſts. *Shakeſpear.*

Our Practice of Singing differs from the Practice
18
of David, the Prieſtes and the Levites.
Peacham.

18
The Law of God was written in their Breaſtes.
Scripture.

18
Such as have round Faces, or broad Cheſtes, or Shoulders have ſeldom, or never long Necks.
Brown.

Some of our Miniſters having Livings offered unto them, will neither for Zeal of Religion, nor winning Souls to God, be drawn forth from their warm
18
Neſtes. *Spencer.*

18
In certain Places there be always freſh Poſtes to carry that farther which is brought unto them by the other. *Abbot.*

18
His Station was to watch the French Coaſtes.

18 21
The ſacred Preſtes with ready Knifes bereive
18
The Beaſt of Life, and in full Bowles receive
The Streaming Blood. *Dryden.*

21
Theſe be the Sheafes that Honor's Harveſt bears,
The Seed thy valiant Acts, the World the Field.
Fairfax.

28
The Leafes of a Profeſſion will avail us nothing without the Fruits of Holineſs.

19
That Churchs were conſecrated unto none but the Lord only, the very general Name chiefly doth ſufficiently ſhow: Church doth ſignify no other thing than the Lord's Houſe. *Hooker.*

Wiſe Judges have preſcribed that Men may not
19
raſhly believe the Confeſſions of Witchs, nor the
19
Evidence againſt them. For the Witchs themſelves are * imaginative, and People are credulous and ready to impute accidents to Witchcraft. *Bacon.*

19
There are Fiſhs that have Wings, that are not Strangers to the airy Regions; and there are ſome Birds that are Inhabitants of the Water, whoſe Blood is cold as Fiſhes, and there Fleſh is ſo like in Taſte,
18
that the ſcrupulous are allowed them on Fiſh Daies.
Locke.

---

* *An awkword Adjective; exiſt only in Imagination, or ſome ſuch Expreſſion would have been better.*

Theſe Retreats are more like the Dens of Robbers
19
or Holes of Foxs, than the Fortreſſes of fair Warriours. *Locke.*

18 22
Tho' his Troopes did not exceed a Thouſand Mans,
18
their Appearance not only animated the Chriſtianes, who had been greatly diſpirited, but alſo diſconcert-
18
ed, the Infideles who were alarmed at the arrival of a
18 18
Prince already renowned in Armes, whoſe Veines were enriched with the ſame Blood which warmed
18
the Heart of that Richard, ſo terrible to their Fatheres.
Smollett.

22
Womans are made as they themſelves would chuſe
Too proud to aſk, too humble to refuſe.
Garth.

22
Womans in their Nature are much more gay and
22
joyous than Mans, whether it be, that their Blood
18
is more refined, their Fibrees more delicate, and
18
their animal Spirites more light: Vivacity is the
22 22
Gift of Womans, Gravity, that of Mans.
Addiſon.

She was zealouſly devoved to the Church of England, from which her Father had uſed ſome Endeavours to detach her before the Revolution; and ſhe

lived in great Harmony with her Huſband, to
22
whom ſhe bore ſix Childs, all of whom ſhe had already ſurvived. *Smollett.*

25
Sheeps run not half ſo timerous from the Wolf,
22
Or Horſe, or Oxes from the Leopard
As you fly from your oft ſubdued Slaves.
Shakeſpear.

The Action lies
In his‡ true Nature, and we ourſelves condemn'd
22 18
Ev'n to the Foots ‡ and Forehead of our Faults
To give in Evidence. *Shakeſpear.*

22 18
Tooths alone among the Bonees continue to grow in Length during a Man's whole Life, as appears by the unſightly Length of one Tooth, when its oppoſite happens to be pulled out. *Ray.*

22 18
Three Pennys a Day come to four Poundes eleven
22
Shillings and three Pennys a Year.

22
Since I pluckt Gooſes, play'd Truant, and whipt Top, I knew not what 'twas to be beaten till lately. *Shakeſpear.*

18 22 20
Froges, Louſes, and Flys, muſt all his Palace fill
With loath'd Intruſion. *Milton.*

Keep

22
Keep a Gameſter from his Dies,* and a good Stu-
dent from his Book, and it is wonderful,
Shakeſpear.

While you, my Lord, the rural Shades admire,
18
And from Britannia's public Poſtes retire,
18
Me into foreign Realmes my Fate conveys.
Addiſon.

18
He afterwards publiſh'd a ſet of Articlees to be ob-
18
ſerv'd by all the Pariſh Prieſtes of his Juriſdiction and
18
Dioceſe, regulating their Morales, and recommending
18
the faithful Diſcharge of their paſtoral Functiones.
Smollett.

24
Then flew one of the Seraphims ‡ unto me, having
a live Coal in his Hand. *Iſaiah.*

The Roof o' th' Chamber
24
With Gold Cherubims ‡ is fretted. *Shakeſpear.*

Addition Remarks on the Plural Number.

We ſometimes find an Apoſtrophe uſed in the Plural Number; as, the Virtuoſo's of the Age.

When a Subſtantive has ſome Title prefixed to it as, Doctor, Maſter, Miſs; it is cuſtomary 'though not ſtrictly Grammatical, to add an *s* to the latter

* *Dies is uſed by ſome good Authors in the Plural Number.*

Subſtantive; as, the two Mr. Ballards, the two Doctor Bailys,* the Miſs Moncktons, &c.

Means, Pains, News, and Billet-doux, are 'though ſtrictly ſpeaking of the Plural Number, uſed in the Singular; as, by this Means no Pains is taken; News is barren; I ſaw a Billet-doux.

Of the Genitive Case.

She writes Love Letters to the Youth in Grace,
Nay, tips the Wink before the Cuckold his Face.
Dryden.

Villain, I ſay, knock me at this Gate
And rap me well, or I'll knock your Kave his Pate.
Shakeſpear.

By thy ſord Conſort, by thy Father his ‡ Cares
By young Telemachus his ‡ blooming Years.
Pope.

Where is this Mankind now? Who lives to Age
Fit to be made Mathuſalem his ‡ Page?
Donne.

I am not ſolely led
By nice Direction of a Maiden her Eyes.
Shakeſpear.

* *Some modern Authors have added the* s *to the former Subſtantive; as the two Doctors Lyttleton.*

The main Conſents were had, and here w'll ſtay,
28
To ſee our Widower his ſecond marriage Day.
Shakeſpear.

28
The Girl her Book is torn to Pieces.

28
The Lady her Modeſty is preſerv'd.

28
Miſs Prim her* Face is ſpoil'd with Patches.

EXERCISES on GENDERS.

Tell me? Tell me, what kind of thing is Wit
35
Thou who Maſter art of her. *Cowley.*

He was wonderfully diligent to enquire and obſerve what became of the King of Aragon, in holding the Kingdom of Caſtille, and whether he did
33
hold it in his own Right, or as Adminiſtratix to his Daughter. *Bacon.*

28
Every one pities the King his Daughter, who was

* His *and* her, *are to be uſed as Poſſeſſives to agree with their proper Subſtantives, as, his Book is loſt, or her Apron is torn; where the Subſtantive* Boy, *or* Girl *is referred to as having been mention'd before; as the Boy is ſorry becauſe his Book is loſt; the Girl Weeps becauſe her Apron is torn. But the Boy his Book is loſt; or the Girl her Apron is torn, is improper.*

left

left 33 Executor, and had not wherewithall to pay the King 28 his Debts.

She put herſelf into the Garb of a Shepherd 33, and in that Diſguiſe liv'd many Years, &c. *Sidney.*

Emperor 33 of this fair World treſplendant Eve.

Mrs. Barry is a capital Actor 33, and deſerves the Honors *he* has acquired.

This Cricket Ball coſt three Shillings and Sixpence; don't you think he 35 is too dear?

The Sun is the grand Luminary, it 32 rejoyceth as a Giant to run its 32 Courſe.

The Earth is the Mother of Man, it 32 brings forth Food.

By this the drooping Day-light 'gan to fade
And yield its 32 Room to ſad ſucceeding Night;
Who with its 32 fable Mantle 'gan to ſhade
The Face of Earth and Ways of living Wight.
Fairy Queen.

The

The lusty Bull ranges thro' all the Field
And from the Herd singling 32 her Female out
Enjoys 32 him and abandons 32 him at Will.
Orphan.

What Lady is that?
The 33 Heir of Alonson, Rosaline her Name.
Shakespear.

35 He's a very good Cow. 35 She's a very good Boar-Cat.

The Nominative and Objective Cases of the Pronouns.

What shall 54 me do to be for ever known
And make the Age to come my own. *Cowly.*

53 Me shall like Beasts and common People die
Unless you write my Elegy.

Thus having past the Night in fruitless Pain
53 Me to my longing Friends return again. *Dryden.*

54 Art thee not, fatal Vision, sensible
To Feeling as to Light. *Shakespear.*

53 If thee wilt lend this Money, lend it not as to thy Friend. *Shakespear.*

Thee,

53 53
Thee, if there be a thee in this baſe Town,
Who darſt with angry Eupolis to frown,
Who at enormous Villany turnſt Pale,
And ſteerſt againſt it with a full blown Sail, &c.
Dryden.

53
Him is never Poor

53
That little hath, but him that much deſires.
Tros and his Race the Sculptor ſhall emply,

53
And him the God who built the Walls of Troy.
Dryden.

53
The Nightingale if her would Sing by Day, when every Gooſe is cackling, would be thought no better a Muſician than the Wren. *Shakeſpear.*

53
Her of whom the Antients ſeem'd to propheſy when they call'd Virtues by the Name of She.
Downe.

Fair and noble Hoſteſs,

53
Us are your Gueſts to Night. *Shakeſpear.*

Notwithſtanding Animals have nothing like the uſe of Reaſon, 53 us find in them all the lower Parts of our Nature, in the greateſt Strength. *Addiſon.*

53
You are they which ‡ juſtify yourſelves. *Scrip.*

53
Only them
That come to hear a merry Play
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakeſpear.*

53
Them eat on Beds of Silk and Gold
With Ivory Tables, or Wood ſold
Dearer than it. *Johnſon.*

54
It is not me ‡ you are in Love with. *Addiſon.*

54
It cannot be me ‡. *Swift.*

54
To that which once was thee ‡. *Prior.*

There is but one Man that ſhe can have and that is
54
me. ‡ *Clariſſa.*

The Sun upon the calmeſt Sea,
54
Appears not half ſo bright as thee. ‡

Then finiſh dear Chloe this paſtoral War,
And let us like Horace and Lydia agree
For thou art a Girl as much brighter than her, ‡
54
As he was a Poet ſublimer than me. ‡ *Prior.*

A Man can never be obliged to ſubmit to any
53
Power unleſs he can be ſatisfied whom is the Perſon
53
whom has a Right to exerciſe it. *Locke.*

53 53
Should me be left, and thee be loſt, the Sea
54 53 54
That bury'd ſhe me lov'd, ſhould bury I. *Dryden.*

Some said it is him[53], others said it is like he[54], but he said I am him[53]. *Script.*

Consider mine † Enemies, for them[53] be many, and and them[53] hate I[54] with a cruel Hatred. *Psalms.*

I think myself beholden, whomever[53] shews I[54] my Mistakes. *Locke.*

Whomever[53] is really brave, has alway this Comfort when he is oppress'd, that him[53] knows himself to be superior to those that † injure he[54] by forgiving it.

With whosoever[54] thou findest they Goods let he[54] not live. *Scripture.*

Us[53] have no perfect Description of it, nor any Knowledge, how, or by who[54] it is inhabited. *Abbot.*

Of *this* and *that*, *these*, and *those*.

An additional Remark to Number 58.

This, refers to the latter of two Antecedents and makes *these* in the Plural.

That, refers to the former of two Antecedents and makes *those* in the Plural.

Example.

Example. I met John and Richard laſt Week:
58 58
that was cheerful and merry, *this* moroſe and melancholy. Which of theſe was cheerful? John. Why John? Becauſe John is the former of the two Antecedents to which *that* relates. Obſerve, good Writers in general place *this* and *theſe* next to their Antecedents.

More Rain falls in June and July, than in December and January; but it makes a much greater
58 58
ſhew upon the Earth, in thoſe Months, than in theſe, becauſe it lies longer upon it. *Woodward.*

This, is ſometimes joined to a Plural Subſtantive, collectively, but it muſt be conſidered as an Impro-
58
priety, as I have not wept *this* ‡ forty Years.
Dryden.

58
Within *this* ‡ three Miles may you ſee it coming.
Shakeſpear.

58
Their Reception, in *theſe* Reſpect, was conſider-
58
ably aſſiſted by a Performance publiſhed at theſe Juncture, under the Title of "Conſiderations on the preſent German War." *Smollet.*

58
From *this* wiſe Proviſions, it was evident that his Majeſty diſtinguiſhed between the Rights of Sove-
58
reignty and *that* of Property, by excluding his Go-

58
vernors from any Manner of Juriſdiction over *that*

Lands which were not ſpecified within the Limits of their Provinces. *Smollett.*

58
Theſe Tumult of the Mind, added to the Fatigues of Body he had undergone, produced a Fever, &c.
Smollett.

58
Whether *this* Declarations are of Weight ſufficient to influence the Reflections which muſt have occur-
58
ed to every ſenſible Mind, upon *theſe* remarkable Events, we ſhall not pretend to determine.
Smollett.

58
Who can look upon *this* Kinds of Infatuation,
58
without reflecting on *thoſe*, that ſuffer under the dreadful Symptom of canine Madneſs, termed by Phyſici-
58
ans, the *Dred of Water*? *This* miſerable Wretches, unable to drink, though burning with Thirſt, are ſometimes known to try various Contortions, or Inclinations of the Body, flattering themſelves that they
58
can Swallow in one Poſture *that* Liquors, which they find in another to repel their Lips. *Rambler.*

58
We naturally indulge *that* Ideas that † pleaſe us.
Rambler.

58
The Diſturbers of our Happineſs, in *theſe* World, are our Deſires, our Griefs and our Fears, and to all
58
this the Conſideration of Mortality is a certain and adequate Remedy. *Rambler.*

In the Morning of the Fourteenth, the Enemy
58
marching with their whole Forces to attack *this* places, the Engliſh Detachments returned into the Garriſon. *Smollett.*

The General now thought it was high Time to
58
bring *theſe* dangerous Affair to a Criſis by a deciſive Effort. *Smollett.*

58
But *theſe* Felicity is almoſt always abated by the Reflection, that they, with whom we ſhould be moſt pleaſed to ſhare it; are now in the Grave.
Rambler.

Of *Mine* and *Thine.*

It has been cuſtomary amongſt ſome of our beſt Authors to uſe *mine** and *thine* very improperly with Subſtantives, inſtead of *my* and *thy*, as,

The Devil himſelf could not pronounce a Title,
63
more hateful to *mine* Ears. *Shakeſpear.*

Thou art a Soul in Bliſs, but I bound
63
Upon a Wheel of Fire; that *mine* own Tears
Do ſcald like molten Lead. *Shakeſpear.*

63
And mine Eyes ſhall behold and not another.
Common Prayer.

---

* *Mine was uſed only before a Word beginning with a Vowel, as mine Eyes, mine Ears, &c. but My is better.*

Thou haſt beſet me behind and before, and laid
63
thine Hand upon me. *Pſalms.*

63
And thine Enemies take thy Name in Vain.
Pſalms.

Of *who*, *whom*, and *which*.

65
Had I been there, *which* ‡ am a ſilly Woman,
The Soldiers ſhould have toſs'd me on their Pikes
Before I would have granted to that Act.
Shakeſpear.

65
The Almighty, *which* giveth Wiſdom, to whom-
ſoever it pleaſeth him, did, for the Good of his
Church, ſtay thoſe eager affections. *Hooker.*

65
Our Father, *which* ‡ art in Heaven.

65
Among thoſe *which* ſhared his Confidence, he was
often ſeen to ſigh. *Smollett.*

65
The Tow'er *who* follow'd c the fallen Crew,
55
Whelm'd o'er their Heads, and bury'd *who* it flew.
Dryden.

What Thanks can wretched Fugitives return,
65
Which ſcatter'd thro' the World in Exile mourn?
Dryden.

But the dire Fiend the fatal Arrow guides,
Whe

65
Who pierc'd his Bowels thro' his panting Sides.
Dryden.

Let not thy Courſe to that ill Coaſt be bent,
65
Who fronts from far th' Epirian Continent.
Dryden.

And on the Mountain's Brow Petilia ſtands,
65
Whom Philoctetes with his Troops commands.
Dryden.

Then two twin Brothers from fair Tybur came,
65
Which ‡ from their Brother Tyburs took the Name.
Dryden.

Nor was Prœneſte's Founder wanting there,
55
Who Fame reports the Son of Mulciber. *Dryden.*

Like a long Team of Snowy Swans on high,
65
Who clap their Wings and cleave the Liquid Sky.
Dryden.

111

As the Deſign of Tragedy is to inſtruct by moving the Paſſions, it muſt always have a Hero, a Perſonage apparently and inconteſtably ſuperior to the Reſt,
55
upon who the Attention may be fixed, and the Anxiety ſuſpended.

Of the Genitive Caſe of *who*, viz. *whoſe*.

66
The Queſtion *whoſe* ‡ Solution I require
Is, what the Sex of Women moſt deſire. *Dryden.*

66

Is there any other Doctrine *whoſe* Followers are puniſhed? *Addiſon.*

Of Man's firſt Diſobedience, and the Fruit

66

Of that forbidden Tree, *whoſe*‡ mortal Taſte
Brought Death into the World, and all our Woe.
Milton.

They Name affrights me, in whoſe ‡ Sound is Death.
Shakeſpear.

66

Thoſe Darts *whoſe*‡ Points make Gods adore
His Might, and deprecate his Pow'r. *Prior.*

Of the Comparative and ſuperlative Degrees.

89

He ſometimes derived Admiſſion to the *chiefeſt*‡ Officers of the Army. *Clarendon.*

89

He that will take away *extreameſt*‡ Heat, by putting the Body into Extremity of Cold, ſhall undoubtedly remove the Diſeaſe; but together with it the diſeaſed too. *Hooker.*

89

They thought it the *extreameſt* Evils to put themſelves at the Mercy of thoſe hungary and diſorderly People. *Bacon.*

The hairy Fool

89

Stood on the *extreameſt* Verge of the ſwift Brook,
Augmenting it with Tears. *Shakeſpear.*

Miſeno's Cape and Bauli laſt he view'd,

89

That on the Seas *extreameſt*‡ Border ſtood. *Addiſon.*

Farewell, ungrateful and unkind, I go,
Condemn'd by thee, to thoſe ſad ſhades below;
89
I go, th' *extreameſt* ‡ Remedy to prove,
To drink Oblivion, and to drench my Love.
Dryden.

89
That pleaſure is Man's *chiefeſt* ‡ Good.
South's Sermons.

We beſeech you, bend you to remain,
Here in the Cheer and Comfort of our Eye,
89
Our *chiefeſt* ‡ Courtier, Couſin, and our Son.
Shakeſpear.

89
Deogan the Edomite, the *chiefeſt* ‡ of the Herdmen.
1. *Sam.* 21. 7.

86
Attend to what a *leſſer* † Muſe indites.
Addiſon.

86
It is the *leſſer* † Blot Modeſty finds,
Women to change their Shapes, than Men their Minds.
Shakeſpear.

What great Deſpite does Fortune to thee bear,
Thus lowly to abaſe thy Beauty bright
86
That it ſhould not deface all other *leſſer* † Light.
Fairy Queen.

The Mountains and higher Parts of the Earth,
86 86
grow *leſſer* ‡ and *leſſer* ‡ from Age to Age, &c.
Burnet.

86
Changed to a worſer † Shape thou can'ſt not be,
Shakeſpear.

86
A dreadful Quiet felt, and worſer ‡ far,
Than Arms, a ſullen Interval of War. *Dryden.*

The Duke of Milan
87
And his more braver † Daughter could controul thee.
Shakeſpear.

87
After the moſt ſtraiteſt † Sect of our Religon, I lived a Phariſee. *Acts.*

Theſe Kind of Knaves in this Plainneſs
87 87
Harbour more Craft, and more corrupter † Ends
Than twenty Silky ducking Obſervants.
Shakeſpear.

87
He was rouſed by the more *activer* Spirit of his Brother, who exhorted him to riſe above thoſe humble Solicitations he had hitherto practiſed, &c.
Smollett.

87
Every Man pants for the *moſt higheſt* Eminence whin his View. *Rambler.*

Such an Arbitrary and cruel Adminiſtration, could hardly fail to produce Deſigns againſt the Government, in a Nation abounding with People who entertain'd the moſt *extravaganteſt* Notions.
Smollett.

---

† *Milton abounds with Adjectives and Adverbs, which very aukwardly form their Comparatives and Superlatives*

Of VERBS.

I dances[42], thou ſings[43], he play[44], we runs[45], ye laughs[46], they eats[47].

I does[42] play, thou does[43] run, he do[44] write, we doſt[45] read, ye doth[46] queſtion, they does[47] conſider.

---

perlatives by er *and* eſt, *inſtead of* more *and* moſt; *as*, *What ſhe wills to do or ſay.*
wiſeſt, virtueſt, *diſcreeteſt*, *beſt*. Milton.

Many other Authors have through Inadvertency been guilty of the ſame diſagreeable Method of Compariſon; as, the mortaleſt Poiſons practiſed by the Weſt Indians, have ſome Mixture of the Blood, Fat, or Fleſh of Man. Bacon.

For Glory done
Of Triump, to be ſtil'd great Conquerors,
Patrons of Mankind, Gods and Sons of Gods
Deſtroyers rightlier *called plagues of Men.* Milton.

Is this a bridal or a Friendly Feaſt?
Or from their Deeds I rightlier *may divine,*
Unſeemly flown with Inſolence or Wine. Pope.

Many other Inſtances might be given of Adjectives and Adverbs thus compared; but thoſe already mentioned are ſufficient to point out how diſagreeable ſuch Compariſon is to the Ear.

I art

I 42 art making, thou 43 is teaching, he 44 am riſing.

We 45 is learning, ye 46 art dying, they 47 am living.

I 42 lovedſt, thou 43 reigned, he 44 adviſedſt, we 45 judgedſt, ye 56 learned, they 47 ſervedſt.

I 42 didſt love, thou 43 did come, he 44 didſt like.

We 45 did hear, ye 46 didſt have, they 47 didſt teach.

I 42 waſt ending, thou 43 was eating, he 44 were drinking.

We 45 was playing, ye 46 waſt ſleeping, they 47 was laughing.

I 42 has loved, thou 43 has walked, he 44 have learned.

We 45 has read, ye 46 haſt uſed, the Boys 47 has played.

I 42 haſt been deceiving, thou 43 has been receiving, Peter 44 have been giving.

We 55 has been blowing, ye 56 haſt been ſwearing, the Maſter 57 haſt been teaching.

I hadſt

I 42 hadſt learned, thou 43 had cried, he 44 had ſpoken.

We 45 hadſt lived, ye 46 hadſt erected, the Carpenters 47 hadſt built.

I 42 hadſt been provoked, thou 43 had been loaded, he 44 hadſt been ſmitten.

We 25 hadſt been ordered, ye 46 hadſt been terrified, the Kings 47 hadſt been governing.

I 52 ſhalt conceive, thou 43 ſhall aſpire, &c.

I 52 ſhalt be thanking, thou 43 ſhall be keeping, &c.

I 52 wilt give, thou 43 will receive, &c.

I 42 wilt be conducting, thou 43 will be reducing, &c.

I 42 mayeſt learn, thou 43 may teach, John 44 mayſt believe, &c.

I 42 canſt approve, thou 43 can ſurpriſe, &c.

I 42 mightſt execute, thou 43 might colour, &c.

42 43
I couldſt ſend, thou could prevail, &c.

42 43
I ſhouldſt approach, thou ſhould furniſh, &c.

42 43
I mayſt have loved, thou may have declined, &c.

42 43
I couldſt have choſen, thou could have obſerved, &c.

42 43
I wouldſt have accompanied, thou would have looked, &c.

42 43
I ſhouldſt have ſailed, thou could have arrived, &c.

42 43
I mightſt have had obtained, thou might have had ſeen, &c.

42 43
I couldſt have had been loved, thou could have had been received, &c.

42 43
I wouldſt have had rendered, thou would have had kept, &c.

42 43
I ſhoulſt have had charged, thou ſhould have had diſcharged, &c.

42 43
I ſhalt have fortified, thou ſhall have aſked, &c.

42 43
I wilt have rouſed, thou will have invented, &c.

I art

I art[42] blamed, thou is[43] applauded, he am[44] praiſed, we am[45] aſſured, ye art[46] praiſed, they is[47] found.

I has[42] been loved, thou have[43] been ſuſpected, our Horſe haſt[44] been ſtollen, we has[45] been terrified, ye has[46] been repaired, Anſon's ſhips has[47] been ſcatter'd.

I were[42] purſued, thou was[43] found, our Bell waſt[44] rung, we was[45] treated, ye waſt[46] vindicated, the Ships was[47] launched To-day.

I hadſt[42] been educated, thou had[43] been view'd, &c.

I wilt[42] be anſwered, thou will[43] be reduced, &c.

I ſhalt[42] be received, thou ſhall[43] be refuſed, &c.

I ſhalt[42] have been caught, thou ſhall[43] have been ſaved, &c.

I wilt[42] have been taught, thou will[43] have been verified, &c.

I mayeſt[42] be ſeen, thou may[43] be diſpatched, &c.

42 43
I canſt be known, thou can be unknown, &c.

42 43
I mightſt be ſearched, thou might be dejected, &c.

42 43
I couldſt be vanquiſhed, thou could be overpowered, &c.

42 43
I ſhouldſt be met, thou ſhould be puniſhed, &c.

42 43
I mayſt have been deſerted, thou may have been abandoned, &c.

42 43
I migtſt have been confined, thou might have been aſſured, &c.

42 43
I couldſt have been employed, thou could have been neglected, &c.

42 43
I couldſt have been forced, thou would have been killed, &c.

42 43
I ſhouldſt have been ſurpriſed, thou ſhould have been incorporated, &c

42 43
I mighſt have had been left, thou might have had been regarded, &c.

42 43
I couldſt have had been feared, thou could have had been maintained, &c.

I wouldſt

42 43
I wouldſt have had been eſteemed, thou would have had been deſpiſed, &c.

42 43
I ſhouldſt have had been redeemed, thou ſhould have had been diſpoſed, &c.

42 43
I ſhalt have been entertained, thou ſhall have been converted, &c.

42 43
I wilt have been honoured, thou will have been adored, &c.

47
John and Peter art gone to the Eaſt Indies.

47
Twenty Scholars is gone out.

44
John do not mind his Book.

45
You and I was at Church yeſterday.

44
Sir Francis Drake were a Man of great Courage.

47
The Italians is ‡ the beſt Muſicians in the World.

44
Julius Cæſar didſt vanquiſh all his Enemies.

44
Admiral Hawke am a brave Commander.

Peter and John[47] is gone to School.

I[42] does not like that Man.

John and I[45] was at Church yeſterday.

Your Siſter and you[46] is much to be praiſed.

The Boy and the Girl[47] has been miſſed.

To riſe betimes[44] are wholeſome.

To ſtudy diligently, and behave genteely[47] is commendable.

My Father and Mother preſents[47] their Compliments to you

I[42] loves you dearly for that.

I[42] does not know what to do with this Hand; well, come I[42] paſſes.

Miſs Betſey[44] art a good Girl, ſhe[44] love her Siſter much.

The

The Captain (44) ſalute you with Congé * profound,
And your Ladyſhip (44) curtſy half Way to the Ground.
Swift.

We (45) is in the firſt Place to conſult the Neceſſities of Life, rather than matters of Ornament and Delight. *L'Eſtrange.*

My Sire in Caves (44) conſtrain the Winds,
Can with a Breath their clam'rous Rage appeaſe,
They (47) fears his Whiſtle and (47) forſakes the Seas.
Dryden.

You (46) ſits above, and ſees vain Men below,
Contend for what you only (46) can'ſt beſtow.
Dryden.

Tho' Rabbies ſhould contradict each other, they was (47) yet bound to believe the contradictory Aſſertions of both. *South.*

Plain Loyalty, not built on Hope,
I (42) leaves to your Contriver Pope,
None (44) love his King and Country better,
Yet none (44) were ever leſs their Debtor. *Swift.*

---

* *A reſpectful Bow.*

It muſt however be confeſs'd, that as all ſudden
47
Changes is dangerous, a quick Tranſition from Poverty to Abundance can ſeldom be made with ſafety.
44
He that have long lived within Sight of Pleaſures which he could not reach, will need more than common Moderation not to loſe his Reaſon in unbound-
47
ed Riot, when they is firſt put into his Power. Every
44
Poſſeſſion are endeared by Novelty; every Gratifica-
44
tion are exaggerated by Deſire. *Rambler.*

Every Man, 44 ſay Tully, 44 have two Characters; one
44
which he partake with all Mankind, and by which he
44
art diſtinguiſhed from Brute-animals; another, which
44
diſcriminate from the Reſt of his own Species and
44
impreſs on him a Manner and Temper peculiar to himſelf; this, particular Character, if it be not re-
44
pugnant to the Laws of general Humanity, it art always his Buſineſs to cultivate and preſerve.
Rambler.

43
Say lovely Dream, where could thou find
Shadows to counterfeit that Face? *Waller.*

44
He who creep after plain, dull, common ſenſe, is

44
ſafe from committing Abſurdities; but canſt never reach the Excellence of Wit. *Dryden.*

45
Wherefore ceaſes we then? *Milton.*

44 44
The Dawn are overcaſt, the Morning low'r,
44
And heavily in Clouds bring on the Day.
Addiſon.

Hail to the Sun, from whoſe returning Light,
47
The cheerful Soldiers Arms new Luſtre takes
To deck the Pomp of Battle. *Rowe.*

47
Tears vainly flows from Errors learn'd too late,
When timely Caution ſhould prevent our Fate.
Hughes.

Beneath the Shade which Beechen Boughs diffuſe,
46
You, Tityrus, entertains your Sylvan Muſe.
Dryden.

Cyrus not yet return'd! ſtill, ſtill my Breaſt
44
Own all the Fear and Fondneſs of a Father.
Hoole.

43
It muſt be ſo; Plato, thou reaſon well. *Addiſon.*

43
Why now, my golden Dream are out
44
Ambition, like an early Friend, throw back
My Curtain with an eager Hand, o'erjoy'd
44
To tell me what I dreamt are true.
Cibber's King Richard, III.

Of irregular Verbs.

102
I have bore Chaſtiſements, I will not offend any more. *Job.*

It was not an Enemy that ‡ reproached me; then
102
I could have bore it. *Pſalms.*

103
Rapt into future Times the Bard begun. ‡ *Pope.*

Albeit a Pardon was proclaimed, touching any Speech tending to Treaſon, yet could not the Bold-
102
neſs be beat down either with that Severity, or with this Lenity be abated. *Hayward.*

47 102
There was two of our Company bid to a Feaſt of the Family. *Bacon.*

102
When the Storm is blew over,
How bleſt is the Swain,
Which ‡ begins to diſcover,
An End of his Pain. *Granville.*

O! many
102
Have broke ‡ their Backs with laying Manors on them For this great Journey. *Shakeſpear.*

Coarſe my Attire, and ſhort ſhall be my Sleep
102
Broke ‡ by the melancholy Midnight Bell.
Dryden.

The

The Father was ſo moved that he could only com-
102
mand his Voice, broke ‡ with Sighs and Sobbings, ſo far as to bid her proceed. *Addiſon.*

You look as if yon Stern Philoſopher
102
Had juſt now chid ‡ you. *Addiſon.*

Margaret my Queen, and Clifford too
102
Have chid ‡ me from the Battle. *Shakeſpear.*

Thoſe that ‡ do teach your Babes
Do it with gentle Means, and eaſy Taſks;
102
He might have chid ‡ me ſo; for in good Faith,
I am a Child to chiding. *Shakeſpear.*

Our Sovereign here above the reſt might ſtand,
102
And have been choſe ‡ again, to rule the Land.
Dryden.

102
Alexander, after he had drank † up a Cup of fourteen Pints, was going to take another.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

102
But now her Price is fell. *Shakeſpear.*

Even a Romance, a Tune, a Rhime,
Helps thee to paſs the tedious Time,
Which elſe would on thy Hand remain;
102
Though flew it ne'er looks back again. *Prior,*

Daughter

Daughter of Jove! whoſe Arms in Thunder wield,
The avenging Bolt, and ſhake the dreadful Shield,
102
Forſook ‡ by thee, in vain I ſought thy Aid.
Pope.

When we both lay in the Field,
102
Froſe almoſt to Death, how did he Lap me,
Ev'n in his Garments! *Shakeſpear.*

102
He is much gave to Contemplation, and the viewing of this Theatre of the World. *More.*

His Diſciples perſonally appeared among them,
102
and aſcertained the Report which had went abroad concerning a Life ſo full of Miracles. *Addiſon.*

102
The Scots, heaved ‡ up into high Hope of Victo-
102
ry, took the Engliſh for fooliſh Birds, fell into their Nets, forſook their Hill and marched into the Plain.
Hayward.

102
E'er the Bat had flew
His cloiſter'd Flight. *Shakeſpear.*

When e'en the flying Sails were ſeen no more
102
Forſook of all Sight ſhe left the Shore. *Dryden.*

Theſe Bills were printed not only every Week but alſo a general Account of the whole Year wa
102
gave in upon the Thurſday before Chriſtmas.
Graunt.

Cords of the Bigneſs of Pack-thread faſtened to
102
Bandages, which the Workmen had girded round my Neck. *Gulliver.*

102
Thus I have went through the Speculative Conſideration of the divine Providence. *Hale.*

I long with all my Heart to ſee the Prince;
102
I hope he is much grew ſince laſt I ſaw him.
Shakeſpear.

Sir, how came it you
102
Have holpt ‡ to make this Reſcue? *Shakeſpear.*

This River riſes in the very Heart of the Alps, and
102
has a long Valley that ſeems hewed out on Purpoſe, to give it's Waters a Paſſage amidſt ſo many Rocks.
Addiſon.

With what Aſtoniſhment and Veneration may we
102
look into our own Souls, where there are ſuch hid Stores of Virtue and Knowledge, ſuch inexhauſted Sources of Perfection? *Addiſon.*

102
The Caſtle held by a Garriſon of Germans, he commanded to be beſieged. *Knolle.*

What a monſtrous Fellow art thou, thus to rail on
102
me, that is neither knew of thee, nor knows thee.
Shakeſpear.

Do not think that the Knowledge of any particular Subject cannot be improved, merely becauſe
102
it has lay without Improvement. *Watts.*

102
Am not I thine Aſs on which thou haſt rode?
Scripture.

102
Bullion is roſe to ſix Shillings and five Pence the Ounce. *Locke.*

103
The Prieſt and People run ‡ about,
And at the Ports all throng out,
As if their ſafety were to quit
Their Mother. *Ben. Johnſon.*

102
I ſpeak that which I have ſaw with my Father,
102
and ye do that which you have ſaw with yours.
Scripture.

I ſaw under the Altar the Souls of them that were
102
Slew for the Word of God. *Scripture.*

102
Nor could they have ſlid ‡ into thoſe brutiſh Immoralities of Life, had they duly manured thoſe firſt practical Notions and Dictates of right Reaſon.
South.

103
David ſlung a Stone and Smote the Philiſtines,
Scripture.

They

They could never be loſt, but by an univerſal De-
102
luge which has been ſpoke to already. *Tillotſon.*

102
But Words once ſpoke ‡ can never be recalled.
Waller.

102 102
Stole Waters are Sweet, and Bread Eat in Secret is Pleaſant. *Scripture.*

103
The Woman Spun ‡ Goat's Hair. *Scripture.*

103
The Nymph nor Spun ‡ nor dreſs'd with careful Pride,
Her Waiſt was gathered up, her Hair was ty'd.
Addiſon.

102
And when he had ſpat ‡ on the Ground, he anointed his Eyes. *Scripture.*

The memory in ſome Men is very tenacious, but yet there ſeems to be a conſtant Decay of all our
102
Ideas, even of thoſe which are ſtruck ‡ deepeſt, and in Minds the moſt retentive. *Locke.*

102
The Windſor Bell hath ſtruck ‡ Twelve.
Shakeſpear.

102
I am ſwore Brother, ſweet,
To grim Neceſſity, and he and I
Will keep a League till Death. *Shakeſpear.*

Unto his aid ſhe ~~haſtily~~ did draw,
102
Her dreadful Breaſt, who ſwell'd with Blood of late,
Came ramping forth with proud preſumptuous Gait;
Her Hand within her Hair ſhe wound,
103
Swung ‡ her to Earth and dragg'd her on the Ground.
Addiſon.

102
I will ſcarce think you have ſwam ‡ in a Gondola.
Shakeſpear.

102
Ye ſhall not eat any Fleſh that is tore of Beaſts.
Scripture.

In the fat Age of Pleaſure, Wealth and Eaſe,
103 103
Sprung the rank Weed, and thriv'd with large increaſe.
Pope.

102
His Head ſhall be threw to the over thee Wall.
Scripture.

102
Would I had never trod ‡ this Engliſh Earth,
Or felt the Flatteries that grow upon it.
Shakeſpear.

102
O wicked World! one that is well nigh wore t
Pieces with Age, to ſhew himſelf a young Gallant.
Shakeſpear.

102
Theſe purple Veſts were weav'd ‡ by Darde
Dames. *Dryden.*

Go

God only Wiſe to puniſh Pride of Wit,
102
Among Men's Wits have this Confuſion work'd.
Davis.

There is not a more melancholy Object in the
102
learned World, than a Man who has wrote himſelf down.

Of PREPOSITIONS.

Why ſhould John ſit above 55 I, when I am a better
54
Scholar than him?

Good Maſter, Corporal, Captain, for my old
54
Dame's ſake, ſtand my Friend, her has no body to
55 54 54
do any Thing about ſhe, when me am gone, and her
55
is old and cannot help ſhe ſelf. *Shakeſpear.*

54 55
What ſays Lord Warwick? Shall us after they?
55 55 54
—— After they! Nay before they if us can,
55
After—who is the King of Iſrael come out?
Shakeſpear.

54
And him will be a wild Man; his Hand will be a-
55
gainſt every Man, and every Man's Hand againſt he.
Scripture.

There were many among 55 we, who would not obey their General.

54 55
Him longed to be at he. *Johnſon.*

Who ſhall go
Before 55 they in a Cloud, and Pillar of Fire.
Milton.

54 55
What him gave I to publiſh, was but a ſmall Part
54 55
of what him left behind he. *Pope's Letters.*

54 55
Him ſhould think his ſelf unhappy, if Things
55 54
ſhould go ſo between they, as him ſhould not be able
55 55
to acquit his ſelf of Ingratitude towards they both.
Bacon.

What's Fame? A fancy'd Life in other's Breath,
A Thing beyond 55 we, e'en before our Death,
Juſt what you hear you have. *Pope.*

55 54
Stand by I; thee art reſolute and faithful;
55
Me have Employment worthy of thy Arm.
Dryden.

55 54
For I, if there be ſuch a Thing as me.
Waller

To

To die by thou, were but to die in Jeſt;
From thou to die, were Fortune more than Death.
Shakeſpear.

In he are found true Principles of Honour.

Look once again, and for thy Huſband loſt,
Do all that's left of he thy Huſband's Ghoſt.
Dryden.

What News? ——
Richmond is on the Seas ——
There let him ſink and be the Seas on he.
Shakeſpear.

Certain Lakes and Pits, ſuch as that of Avenes, Poiſon Birds
Which Fly over they. *Bacon.*

Something you may deſerve of he, through I.
Shakeſpear.

Give not over ſo; to he again, intreat he,
Kneel down before he. *Shakeſpear.*

Us brought they to as great Peace between they ſelves, as Love towards we, for having made the Peace. *Sidney.*

The

The Princes reſpected Helim, and made ſuch Im-
55 54
provements under he, that them were inſtructed in
Learning. *Guardian.*

55
Can blaſing Carbuncles with ſhe compare.
Sandys.

Who then ſhall blame,
His peſter'd Senſes to recoil and Start,
55
When all that is within he does condemn
Itſelf for being there. *Shakeſpear.*

Haſt ſo much Wit, and Mirth, and Spleen about
55
thou,
55 55
There's no living with thou, nor without thou.
Tatler.

As

As this Grammar may fall into the Hands of ſeveral School-Maſters who are not acquainted with the Languages, or any Method of *Parcing* as it is called; I have added the following Exerciſes for their Inſtruction.

Charles the Second was in the thirtieth Year of his Age when he began to Reign.

Queſt. WHAT part of Speech is Charles?
Anſw. A Noun Subſtantive.
Q. What ſort of a Noun Subſtantive?
A. Proper.
Q. Why ſo?
A. Becauſe it points out a particular one of a Kind; for although every Man is called a Man, yet every Man is not called Charles.
Q. What part of Speech is *the*?
A. An Article.
Q. What ſort of an Article?
A. A Definite.
Q. What does the Definite Article do?
A. It points out what particular Perſon or Thing is meant.
Q. What part of Speech is *Second?*
A. A Noun Adjective.
Q. How do you know it to be a Noun Adjective?
A. Becauſe it makes no Senſe by itſelf, and muſt be joined to ſome Subſtantive to make us underſtand it.

Q. What

Q. What Subſtantive is it here to be joined to?

A. King, *i. e.* Charles the Second King of England.

Q. What part of Speech is *was*?

A. A Verb Neuter.

Q. How do you know it to be a Verb Neuter?

A. Becauſe it only expreſſes *being*.

Q. How do you form it?

A. I was, thou waſt, or you were, he was: We were, ye or you were, they were.

Q. Of what Number, what Perſon, what Time, and what Mode is *was*?

A. The Singular Number, the third Perſon, paſt Time, Indicative Mode.

Q. How do you know it is of the Singular Number?

A. Becauſe it ſpeaks but of one.

Q. How do you know it is the third Perſon?

A. Becauſe every Subſtantive is of the third Perſon.

Q. How do you know it is of the paſt Time?

A. Becauſe he ſpeaks of Charles who has been, but is not now.

Q. How do you know it is the Indicative Mode?

A. Becauſe it ſimply declares or affirms.

Q. What part of Speech is *in*?

A. A Prepoſition.

Q. What Caſe has a Prepoſition after it.

A. The Objective. The an Article as before. Thirtieth, an Adjective, as before.

Q. What part of Speech is *Year*?

A. A Noun Subſtantive.

Q. What Sort?

A. Common.

Q. Why Common?

A. Becauſe it expreſſes all of a Kind; as any Year is called a Year.

Q. What

Q. What part of Speech is *of?*
A. A Prepoſition.
Q. What part of Speech is *his?*
A. A Pronoun.
Q. What Sort?
A. Poſſeſſive. Repeat your Poſſeſſive Pronouns; my, mine; thy, thine; his, her, hers; it, its; our, ours; your, yours; their, theirs.
Q. Which of thoſe Poſſeſſives are uſed with Subſtantives?
A. My, thy, his, her, our, your, their.
Q. What part of Speech is *Age?*
A. A Noun Subſtantive common, to be accounted for; as *Year* before.
Q. What part of Speech is *when?*
A. An Adverb.
Q. What Sort of an Adverb?
A. Of Time.
Q. Of what Time.
A. Indefinite.
Q. What part of Speech is *he?*
A. A Pronoun.
Q. Of what Sort?
A. A Perſonal. Repeat the Perſonal Pronouns; I, thou or you, he, ſhe, or it. We, ye or you, they.
Q. How many Caſes have the perſonal Pronouns?
A. Two, the Nominative, and the Objective.
Q. Which are the Nominatives?
A. I, thou or you, he, ſhe, or it, we, ye, they.
Q. Which are the Objectives?
A. Me, thee, him, her; us, you, them.
Q. Which come before the Verb?
A. The Nominatives; except when a Queſtion is aſked, or in the Imperative Mode, or after am, art, is, are, was and were, be and been,
Q. Have no Pronouns more than two Caſes?
A. Yes.

A. Yes. He is the Nominative, his is the Poſſeſſive, and him the Objective: The Relative who, has who in the Nominative, whoſe in the Poſſeſſive, and whom in the Objective.

Q. What Caſe is *he?*

A. The Nominative.

Q. Why is it the Nominative?

A. Becauſe it comes before the Verb.

Q. What Verb does it come before?

A. Began.

Q. What Sort of a Verb is *began?*

A. A Verb active.

Q. How do you know it is a Verb active?

A. Becauſe it implies Action.

Q. Is began regular or irregular?

A. Irregular.

Q. Why?

A. Becauſe its paſt Time does not end in *ed.*

Q. What is the preſent Time of the Verb.

A. Begin. Form it; I begin, thou beginneſt, or you begin, he beginneth, or begins. We begin, ye begin, they begin.

Q. What does it make in the paſt Time?

A. Began.

Q. How do you form it.

A. I began, thou beganneſt, or you began, he began; we began, ye or you began, they began.

Q. What does it make in the future Time?

A. Shall or will begin. Form it; I ſhall or will begin, thou ſhalt or wilt begin, he ſhall or will begin; we ſhall or will begin, ye or you ſhall or will begin, they ſhall or will begin.

Q. What does it make in the Participle?

A. Begun.

Q. Would it be right to ſay he begun?

A. N

A. No, for to expreſs what is paſt without an Auxiliary or helping Verb, the paſt Time of the Verb muſt be uſed, and not the Participle, as he began, not begun.

Q. When is the Participle then to be uſed?

A. After the Auxiliaries *am*, *be*, *been*, *was*, *were*, *have* and *had*, as I have begun, and not began, &c.

Q. Of what Number, Perſon, Time and Mode, is *began?*

A. Singular Number, third Perſon, paſt Time, Indicative Mode.

Q. Why does *began* change its Ending, as I began, thou beganneſt?

A. Becauſe there is no Auxiliary or helping Verb joined to the Verb.

Q. Would the Verb change its Ending, if an Auxiliary were joined to it, as I did *begin?*

A. No, the Auxiliary *did*, would change its Ending, and the Verb continue the ſame through all Perſons, as I did begin, thou didſt begin, &c.

Q. What part of Speech is *to?*

A. It is generally a Prepoſition, but here it is a Particle and a Sign of the Infinitive Verb.

Q. What part of Speech is *Reign?*

A. A Verb Neuter.

Q. Of what Mode?

A. The Infinitive.

Q. How do you know it?

A. Becauſe it expreſſes the Signification of the Verb in general, in an unlimited Senſe, and has the Particle *to* before it.

Charles was extremely ſhocked at theſe vigorous Proceedings of the Commons.

Q What part of Speech is *Charles?*

A. A Noun Subſtantive Proper, as before.

Q. What part of Speech is *was?*

A. An Auxiliary or helping Verb, which being join'd to the paſſive Participle *ſhocked*, forms a paſſive Verb.

Q. How do you know that *was ſhocked* is a paſſive Verb?

A. Becauſe it expreſſes a *Paſſion* or a *Suffering*, and there is ſomething done *to* or ſuffered *by* the Nominative Charles.

Q. How do you form *was ſhocked?*

A. I was ſhocked, thou waſt or you were ſhocked, he was ſhocked; we were ſhocked, ye or you were ſhocked, they were ſhocked.

Q. What is the Nominative Caſe to *it?*

A. Charles.

Q. How do you know it?

A. Becauſe it comes before the Verb, and anſwers to the Queſtion *who* or *what*.

Q. What part of Speech is *at?*

A. A Prepoſition.

Q. What part of Speech is *theſe?*

A. A Pronoun Demonſtrative.

Q. What is the Singular Number of *it?*

A. This.

Q. How does it differ from *that*?

A. This points out a Perſon or Thing near at Hand and *that* farther off.

Q. Have you any other Obſervation to make upon *this* or *that*?

A. Yes, *that*, like *ille*, refers to a *former* Subſtantive in a Sentence and *this*, like *hic*, to the *latter*.

Q. Give me an Example?

A. *This* and *that* are, properly ſpeaking, Adjectives and as ſuch, joined to Subſtantives as Adjectives are, Rome and London are two celebrated Cities; *that* is famous for her Antiquities; *this* for her Trade and the Elegancy of her Buildings.

Q. What

Q. What part of Speech is *Vigorous?*

A An Adjective and agrees with its Subſtantive Proceedings.

Q. What Degree of Compariſon is it of?

A. The Poſitive.

Q. What does it make in the Comparative?

A. More Vigorous.

Q. And what in the Superlative?

A. Moſt Vigorous.

Q. Why not Vigorouſer in the Comparative and Vigorouſeſt in the Superlative?

A. Becauſe they would be diſagreeable to the Ear.

Q. What part of Speech is *Proceeding?*

A. *A* Subſtantive Common, in the Objective Caſe.

Q. Why in the Objective Caſe?

A. Becauſe it follows the Prepoſition *at.*

Q. What part of Speech is *of?*

A. *A* Prepoſition.

Q. What part of Speech is *the?*

A. *A* Definite article, as before.

Q. What part of Speech is *Commons?*

A. A Noun Subſtantive Common in the Plural Number, Objective Caſe, and govern'd of the Prepoſition of.

Theſe Motives induced Edward, to intruſt the chief Part of his Government in the Hands of Eccleſiaſtics, at the Hazard of ſeeing them diſown his Authority, as ſoon as it would turn againſt them.

Hume's Hiſtory.

Q. What part of Speech is *theſe?*

A. A Pronoun Demonſtrative, or rather an Adjective to agree with the Subſtantive Motives.

Q. What part of Speech is *Motives?*

A. A Noun Subſtantive Common.

Q. Of what Number?

A. Plural.

Q. How is its Plural formed?

A. By adding *s* to the Singular.

Q. Are all Plurals ſo formed?

A. No.

Q. Which are not?

A. Words which end in *ch*, *ſh*, *ſs*, and *x*, have *es* added in the Plural, and Words which end in *f*, generally change *f* into *ve*, with the Addition of *s* in the Plural. When a Conſonant comes before *y* in the Singular, *y* is changed into *ie*, with the Addition of *s* in the Plural. And ſome Words are irregular in the Plurals, as Man, Men, &c.

Q. What part of Speech is *induced*?

A. A Verb active as before, and agrees with its Nominative Motives.

Q. What part of Speech is *Edward*?

A. A Noun Subſtantive proper in the Objective Caſe.

Q. Why in the Objective?

A. Becauſe it follows the Verb, and anſwers to the Queſtion whom or what.

Q. What part of Speech is to *intruſt*?

A. A Verb of the Infinitive Mode, as before.

Q. What part of Speech is *the*?

A. A definite article as before.

Q. What part of Speech is *chief*?

A. An *A*djective.

Q. In what Degree of Compariſon?

A. In the Superlative.

Q. Would it be right then to ſay *chiefeſt*?

A. No, for although chiefeſt be uſed by ſome of our beſt authors, it muſt be an Impropriety, as chief itſelf is of the ſuperlative Degree.

Q. What part of Speech is *Part*?

A. *A* Noun Subſtantive Common, in the Objective Caſe, as before.

Q. What

Q. What part of Speech is *of*?
A. A Prepoſition.
Q. What part of Speech is *his*?
A. A Pronoun Poſſeſſive.
Q. What part of Speech is *Government*?
A. A Noun Subſtantive Common in the Objective Caſe, and govern'd of the Prepoſition *of*.
Q. What part of Speech is *in*?
A. A Prepoſition.
Q. What part of Speech is *the*?
A. A definite Article, as before.
Q. What part of Speech is *Hands*?
A. A Noun Subſtantive Common, in the Plural Number, as before.
Q. What part of Speech is *of*?
A. A Prepoſition, as before.
Q. What part of Speech is *Eccleſiaſtics*?
A. A Noun Subſtantive Common, in the Plural Number, as before.
Q. What part of Speech is *at*?
A. A Prepoſition.
Q. What part of Speech is *the*?
A. A definite Article, as before.
Q. What part of Speech is *Hazard*?
A. A Noun Subſtantive Common, as before.
Q. What part of Speech is *of*?
A. A Prepoſition.
Q. What part of Speech is *Seeing*?
A. The active Participle in *ing*.
Q. What part of Speech is *them*?
A. A Pronoun in the Objective Caſe, becauſe it comes after the Participle Seeing.
Q. What part of Speech is *diſown*?
A. A Verb in the Infinitive Mood, the Prepoſition *to* is underſtood.
Q. What part of Speech is *his*?

A. A Pronoun Poſſeſſive.

Q. What part of Speech is *Authority*?

A. A Noun Subſtantive Common.

Piety is the only proper and adequate Relief of decaying Man.

Q. What part of Speech is *Piety*?

A. A Noun Subſtantive Common as before, in the Nominative Caſe, and comes before the Verb *is*.

Q. What part of Speech is *is*?

A. A Verb Neuter.

Q. Of what Number, Perſon, Time and Mood?

A. It is of the Singular Number, third Perſon, preſent Time, and Indicative Mood.

Q. What part of Speech is *the*?

A. An Article.

Q. What part of Speech is *only*?

A. In this place it is a Noun Adjective, and agrees with its Subſtantive Relief.

Q. What part of Speech is *Proper*?

A. A Noun Adjective, and agrees with its Subſtantive Relief.

Q. What part of Speech is *and*?

A. A Conjunction copulative between proper and adequate.

Q. What part of Speech is *Adequate*?

A. A Noun Adjective, and agrees with its Subſtantive Relief.

Q. What part of Speech is *Relief*.

A. A Noun Subſtantive in the Nominative Caſe, to follow the Verb is.

Q. Why is it the Nominative Caſe?

A. Becauſe the Nominative Caſe follows the Verb in the Imperative Mood, and when a Queſtion is aſked, and after am, art, is, are, was, were, be, and been.

Q. What part of Speech is *of*?

A.

A. A Prepoſition.

Q. What part of Speech is *decaying*?

A. A Participle; but as it has no Reſpect to Time and can be compar'd, it is here an Adjective, and agrees with its Subſtantive Man.

Q. What part of Speech is *Man*?

A. A Noun Subſtantive Common in the Objective Caſe, and govern'd of the Prepoſition *of*.

Account for the Words in the following Sentence.

Let us Live well, if 'twere alone for this,
The baneful Tongues of Servants to deſpiſe:
Slander that worſt of Poiſons, ever finds
An eaſy Entrance to ignoble Minds.

Let, is generally conſider'd as a Verb, but here it's the Sign of the Imperative Mood.

Us, is a Pronoun in the Objective Caſe.

Live, is a Verb Neuter of the Imperative Mood, preſent Time, plural Number, firſt Perſon.

Well, is an Adverb.

If, is a Conjunction.

'Twere, is a Verb Neuter of the Subjunctive Mood, third Perſon, Singular Number.

Alone, is an Adverb.

For, is a Prepoſition.

This, is a Pronoun Demonſtrative, and agrees with its Subſtantive, *thing* or *Purpoſe*, underſtood.

The, is a definite Article.

Baneful, is an *A*djective, and agrees with its Subſtantive, *Tongues*.

Tongues, is a Subſtantive Common in the Objective Caſe, and follows the Verb to *Deſpiſe*.

Of, is a Prepoſition.

Servants, is a Noun Subſtantive Common.

To, is a Propoſition, or rather here a Particle and Sign of the Infinitive Mood.

Slander, is a Noun Subſtantive Common in the Nominative Caſe, and comes before the Verb, *finds*.

That, is a Pronoun Demonſtrative.

Worſt, is an Adjective, and agrees with its Subſtantive, *Poiſon* underſtood.

Of, is a Prepoſition.

Poiſons, is a Subſtantive Common in the Objective Caſe, and govern'd of the Prepoſition *of*.

Ever, is an Adverb of undetermin'd Time.

Finds, is a Verb active of the Indicative Mood, third Perſon, Singular Number.

An, is an Article to be uſed before a Word that begins with a Vowel.

Eaſy, is an *A*djective, and agrees with its Subſtantive, *Entrance*,

Entrance,

Entrance, is a Noun Subſtantive in the Objective Caſe, and follows the Verb *finds*.

To, is a Prepoſition.

Ignoble, is an Adjective, and agrees with its Subſtantive *Minds*.

Minds, is a Subſtantive in the Objective Caſe, and govern'd of the Prepoſition *to*.

Account for the Words in the following Sentence.

While mazy Error draws Mankind aſtray,
From Truth's ſure Path, each takes his devious Way,
One to the Right, one to the Left recedes,
Alike deluded, as each Fancy leads.

While, is an *A*dverb.

Many, is an *A*djective, and agrees with its Subſtantive, *Error*.

Error, is a Noun Subſtantive in the Nominative Caſe, to come before the Verb *draws*.

Draws, is a Verb active, of the Indicative Mood, preſent Tenſe, Singular Number, third Perſon, and agrees with its Nominative Caſe, *Error*.

Mankind, is a Noun Subſtantive Common in the Objective Caſe, and follows the Verb *draws*.

Aſtray, is an Adverb.

From, is a Prepoſition.

Truths,

Truths, is a Noun Subſtantive Common in the Poſſeſſive Caſe, known by having the *s*, and the Apoſtrophy added to it.

Sure, is an *Adjective*, and agrees with its Subſtantive *Path*.

Path, is a Noun Subſtantive Common in the Objective Caſe, and govern'd of the Prepoſition *from*.

Each, is a Pronoun, diſtributive and here is put for the Subſtantive.

Takes, is a Verb active of the Indicative Mood, preſent Tenſe, third Perſon, Singular Number, and agrees with its Nominative, *each*.

His, is a Pronoun Poſſeſſive, and agrees with its Subſtantive *Way*.

Devious, is an Adjective and agrees with its Subſtantive *Way*.

Way, is a Noun Subſtantive in the Objective Caſe, and follows the Verb *takes*.

One, is an Adjective, and agrees with its Subſtantive, Perſon underſtood.

To, is a Prepoſition.

The, an Article.

Right, is an *Adjective*, to agree with its Subſtantive Hand, underſtood.

One, is an *Adjective* and agrees with its Subſtantive Perſon, underſtood.

To

To, is a Prepoſition.

The, an Article.

Left, is an Adjective, to agree with its Subſtantive, Hand underſtood.

Recedes, is a Verb of the Indicative Mood, preſent Time, Singular Number, third Perſon, to agree with its Subſtantive *One*.

Alike, is an Adverb.

Deluded, is a Paſſive Participle, from the Verb to *Delude*.

As, is a Conjunction.

Each, is a Pronoun diſtributive, and agrees with its Subſtantive *Fancy*.

Fancy, is a Noun Subſtantive in the Nominative Caſe, to come before the Verb *leads*.

Leads, is a Verb Active in the Indicative Mood, preſent Time, Singular Number, third Perſon, and agrees with its Subſtantive *Fancy*.

Of the Derivation of Words.

We obſerved in Orthography, that when there is a Prepoſition added to the Beginning of a Word, it is called a compound Word, as ab-ſolve; and when there is ſomething added to the End of a Word, it is called a Derivative Word, as faith-ful,

The

The Learner will ſoon become acquainted with Derivations, by being aſked *theſe* or the like Queſtions.

Q. What comes the Verb to *whiten* from?
A. From the Adjective *White.*
Q. What comes the Participle *Loving* from?
A. From the Verb to *Love.*
Q. What comes the Adjective *Healthy* from?
A. From the Subſtantive *Health.*
Q. *Fruitful*, from what?
A. *Fruit.*
Q. *Careleſs*, from what?
A. *Care.*
Q. *Fatherly*, from what?
A. *Father.*
Q. *Apiſh*, from what?
A. *Ape.*
Q. *Lambkin*, from what?
A. *Lamb.*
Q. *Hilloc*, from what?
A. *Hill.*
Q. *Duckling*, from what?
A. *Duck.*
Q. *Cockrel*, from what?
A. *Cock*, &c.

Although the Engliſh Scholar is not ſuppoſed to be acquainted with Languages, it is neceſſary to obſerve that Engliſh Words ending in *ion*, are derived from Latin Words ending in *io*, as *Religion* from *Religio.*

Engliſh Words in *ti*, are derived from Latin Words in *tas*, as *Charity*, from *Charitas.*

Engliſh Words in *ence* or *cy*, as *Diligence*, from *Diligentia*, *Clemency*, from *Clementia.*

Engliſh Words in *nt*, from the Latin Words in *ns*, as prudent from *prudens*

Engliſh Words in *al*, from Latin Words in *alis*, as *Oriental*, *Orientalis*.

Engliſh Words in *ude*, from Latin Words in *udo*, as *Fortitude*, *Fortitudo*.

Engliſh Words in *id*, from Latin Words in *us*, as *frigid*, from *frigidus*.

Engliſh Words in *ary*, or *ory*, from Latin Words ending in *ius*, as *Solitary*, from *Solitarious*, and *Tranſitory*, from *Tranſitorius*.

There are a great many other Terminations deriv'd from the Latin, which in general come ſo near the Original, that it is ſcarce worth While to point them out, as to *recede*, from *recedo*, *reviſe*, from *reviſo*, *admit*, from *admitto*, *expel*, from *expello*, *Honour*, from *Honor*, &c.

Many Engliſh Words are deriv'd from the French; and a great many of them may be known by the Number of Dipthongs, and Triphthongs, with which they abound, as *Chaiſe*, *Tour*, *Gout*, *Courage*, *avaunt*, *adieu*, *lieu*, *Flambeau*, *Beauty*, *Beau* *.

Words which have *y* in the middle, as *Hymn*, *eu*, or *ph*, at the Beginning, middle, or end, as *Euchariſt*, *Phraſe*; *th*, at the Beginning, Middle, or End, as *Theology*, or ſuch as begin with *pn*, *ps*, *pt*, *rh*, *phe*, *phr*, *phth*, as *Pneumatic*, *Pſalmody*, *Ptyſmagogue*, *Rhapſody*,

* *See Buchannan.*

Phenomenon, *Phraſeology*, *Phthiſic*, are derived from the Greek.

Engliſh Words ending in *cal*, or *ic*, are derived from the Greek Words in *kos*, as *practical* from *practikos*, *epidemic*, from *epidemikos*.

Engliſh Words in *gy*, from Greek Words in *gia*, as *Doxology* from *Doxologia*.

Engliſh Words ending in *my*, from Greek Words ending in *mia*, as *Eunomy*, from *Eunomia*.

Engliſh Words in *dy*, from Greek Words in *dia*, as *Melody*, from *Melodia*.

Engliſh Words in *phy*, from Greek Words in *phia*, as *Geography*, from *Geographia*.

Engliſh Words in *ogue*, from Greek Words in *ogos*, as *Prologue*, from *Prologos*.

Engliſh Words in *is*, are taken from the Greek without any Variation, as *Metamorphoſis*, &c.

Of the Figure Ellypſis.

ELlypſis is the Suppreſſion, or leaving out of a Word, or Words in a Sentence, and the Elegancy of a Sentence in a great Meaſure depends upon it; as, my Duty towards my Neighbour is to love him as myſelf, (my Duty towards my Neighbour is) to do unto all Men as I would they ſhould do unto me, (my Duty towards my Neighbour is) to love, (my Duty towards my Neighbour is,) to honour, (my Duty towards my Neighbour is,) to ſuccour my Father,

ther, and (my Duty towards my Neighbour is,) to love, &c. &c. &c. my Mother.

How auckward and diſagreeable would theſe Sentences appear, tho' perfectly Grammatical if all the Ellypſis were ſupplied; yet in order to make the Learner perfectly acquainted with the different Parts of a Sentence, it is neceſſary to put him upon Exerciſes of ſupplying the Ellypſis:

Take the following for Example.

Good Humour may be defined a Habit of being pleaſed; a conſtant perennial ſoftneſs of Manners; Eaſineſs of Approach, and Suavity of Diſpoſition.

Good Humour (it) may be defined a Habit of being pleaſed; (good Humour may be defined) a conſtant, and (good Humour may be defined) a perennial ſoftneſs of Manner; (good Humour may be defined) an Eaſineſs of approach, and (good Humour may be defined) a Suavity of Diſpoſition.

The following Rules will point out when an Ellypſis may be made with Propriety.

THE Nominative Word is underſtood after having been once mention'd in the Sentence, as God is *juſt*, (God is) *wiſe*, and (God is) *good*.

The ſame may be obſerved of the Verb, as God *gives* Life, (*gives*) Health, and (*gives*) Food, and (*gives*) Raiment.

Whom, *which*, and *that*, are often underſtood, as

this is the Boy (*whom*) I beat. This is the Houſe (*which* or *that*) I bought.

The Antecedent need not always be repeated with the Relative, as beware of *Drunkenneſs*, which (*Drunkenneſs*) impairs the Conſtitution, &c. &c. &c.

When a Subſtantive is expreſſed before the poſſeſſive Caſe, it need not be repeated after it, as this Coach is the Lord Mayor's (*Coach.*)

Many Words neceſſary in aſking the Queſtion, may be left out in the Anſwer, as

Q. Who ſays that I am a ſorry Fellow?

A. I (ſay that you are a ſorry Fellow).

The ſecond Member of the Sentence may not be repeated after *than*, and *as*, as I can write better *than* you (can write;) then you can write *as* well *as* John (can write.)

When the Subſtantive has two or more Adjectives which agree with *it*, it is only expreſſed with the latter, or laſt of them, as do you ride a brown, (Horſe), a black (Horſe), or a grey Horſe.

Many Words ſuch as Hand, Sign, Ship, Thing, Matter, &c. are frequently underſtood, as turn to the right (Hand).

He lives at the Lion, (*i. e.* the Sign of the Lion.)

He belongs to the Defiance, (*i. e.* the Ship Defiance).

It

It is difficult to conquer Habit; (Thing) is underſtood.

When the Conjunction *and* connects ſeveral Words, it is only expreſs'd before the laſt, except when it is to make every Word emphatical; as,

We were born for ſomething elſe, than to *Eat*, (and) *Drink*, and *Sleep*.

The Conjunction *that*, and the Prepoſition *to*, are often very elegantly left out; as, I think (that) you are miſtaken. Give (to) me ſome Bread.

Sometimes a whole Sentence is left out; as, it is our Duty to pay a due Submiſſion to our Parents, and (it is our Duty to pay a due Submiſſion) to all our Superiors.

After the Scholar is duly acquainted with the Nature of Ellipſis, it will be neceſſary to carry him through ſome Exerciſes of Tautology or Redundancy; let him therefore point out the faults in the following Sentence.

THe Man that wiſhes and deſires to become a Philoſopher, at a cheap and inexpenſive Rate, he eaſily and without any Difficulty, gratifies and pleaſes his own ambition, and earneſt Deſires, by ſubmitting, yielding and giving Place to Poverty and Want, when he does not feel and perceive it, and by boaſting and bragging his Contempt, Diſdain and Scorn of Riches, Wealth and Affluance, when he has already and at preſent and now in his Poſſeſſion, more than he enjoys, and has a true Reliſh of.

Corrected thus.

The Man that wiſhes to become a Philoſopher at a cheap Rate, eaſily gratifies his Ambition by ſubmitting to Poverty, when he does not feel it, and by boaſting his Contempt of Riches, when he has already more than he enjoys. *Rambler.*

When this Time, which is too often expected and looked for with great Impatience and Eagerneſs, at laſt arrives and comes to Hand, it generally and commonly comes without the Bleſſing and Happineſs for which it was deſired; but we ſolace and comfort ourſelves with ſome new and freſh Proſpect and View, and preſs forward and advance again with equal Eagerneſs and Vehemence.

Corrected thus.

When this Time, which is too often expected with great Impatience, at laſt arrives, it generally comes without the Bleſſing for which it was deſired; but we ſolace ourſelves with ſome new Proſpect, and preſs forward again with equal Eagerneſs.

Rambler.

The following Sentences are left uncorrected for the Exerciſe of the Learner.

HE that devotes gives up and reſigns himſelf to retired, private and ſecret Study and Learning, naturally ſinks and declines from Omiſſion and Neglect to forgetfulneſs and Oblivion of ſocial and familiar Duties: he muſt be therefore ſometimes awakened, rouſed and recalled to the general Condition and State of Mankind. *Rambler.*

The

The Laws and Rules of ſocial and familiar Benevolence, good will and Friendſhip require and demand, that every Man and Perſon ſhould endeavour and try and aſſiſt, help and aid others by his Experience, Uſe, Skill and Knowledge.

The Men and Perſons, who beſt moſt juſtly and rightly deſerve merit, and are worthy to eſcape, ſhun and avoid the Snares, Nets and Enticements of Artifice and Cunning, they are moſt likely and bid faireſt to be intangled, caught and allured.

Rambler.

The Man and Perſon, who has ſeen and view'd the Superficies, Surface and Outſide of Life, he believes, thinks and ſuppoſes every Thing to be what it appears, and ſeems, and he rarely and ſeldom ſuſpects and imagines, that external and outward Splendor, Luſtre and Pomp conceals, hides and keeps ſecret any latent and ſecret Sorrow, Grief and Sadneſs, or Vexation and Trouble. *Rambler.*

The Learner is not here to ſuppoſe that two or more Epithets may not be joined to a Subſtantive, for they frequently *are* and *ought*; as, God is a *wiſe*, *juſt*, *good*, *merciful* and *almighty*, &c. Being.

It is here to be obſerved, that each of theſe Epithets has a different Meaning, and therefore may all be uſed with great Propriety; but if we ſhou'd ſay, that is a *tall*, *long*, *high*, Lady, all Epithets convey the ſame Idea, and therefore are not proper to be made uſe of.

Of

Of Points and Figures.

POINTS or Pauſes have a ſort of muſical proportion, the moſt common of which are the following.

A Comma mark'd thus (,) which ſtops the Readers Voice while he can deliberately count the Number One. It ſerves to diſtinguiſh the ſimple Numbers of a Period; as, ariſe my Friend, and come away.

The Semicolon mark'd thus (;) which ſtops the Readers Voice while he can deliberately count One, Two; it is plac'd where the Senſe is more compleat than after a Comma; as, a Wiſe Man's Heart is at his right Hand; but a Fools at his left.

A Colon mark'd thus (:) which ſtops the Reader's Voice till he can deliberately count One, Two, Three, it is placed where the Senſe ſeems to be compleat, and yet ſomething may be added; as, give Inſtruction to a Wiſe Man and he will yet be Wiſer: Teach a juſt Man and he will increaſe in Learning.

A Period mark'd thus (.) which ſtops the Readers Voice till he can delibetately count One, Two, Three, Four. It is plac'd at the End of a Sentence when the Senſe is compleat; as, by me King's Reign and Princes decree Juſtice.

An Interrogation mark'd thus (?) is of the ſame length as the Period, and is uſed in aſking a Queſtion; as, Who comes there?

An Admiration or Exclamation mark'd thus (!) which is of the ſame length as the Interrogation; it is uſed after Interjections or ſhort Sentences, to Expreſs our Wonder or Surpriſe; as, O my Stars!

There are others which are not ſo Common, viz.

A Parentheſis (rarely made Uſe of by a good Writer) incloſes one Sentence within another.

A Paragraph mark'd thus (¶) denotes the beginning of a new Diſcourſe.

An Apoſtrophe mark'd thus (') is uſed when ſome part of a Word is left out; as, danc'd for danced.

A Hyphen mark'd thus (-) is made uſe of to join together two Words, as Foot-ſtool, &c. and is uſed alſo when Part of a Word is written in one Line and Part in another.

The Caret mark'd thus (^) ſhews where the Words in any Sentence left out, ſhould come in; as the
is
Lady ^ beautiful.

The Subdiviſion, or Part of a Chapter is mark'd uſually thus (§).

The Index points to ſome remarkable paſſage thus (☞).

A Quotation is a double Comma reverſed, and ſet againſt ſome Lines on the left Side of a Page, to ſhew that they are quoted from another Author, thus, (“).

The

The Notes which refer to the Margin, are an Aſteriſk or Aſteriſm made thus (*). An Obeliſk thus (†). Alſo Parallel Lines thus, (‖).

Beſides theſe, there are literal Characters, numeral Characters, and Abbreviations, the Knowledge of which is not ſo eaſily acquired by Grammar Rules, as by diligent Obſervation and Experience *.

---

* *See Bate.*

PROSODY.

PROSODY.

PROSODY teaches the Rules of *Pronunciation* and *Verſification*.

The Art of *Pronunciation* conſiſts in laying the *Accent* upon a proper Syllable in a Word, and the *Emphaſis* upon a proper Word in a Sentence.

The Method of Accenting among the learned themſelves has been, and is ſtill ſo various, that it is no eaſy Matter to lay down Rules for it; however, that the Learner may not be without ſome Direction, let him obſerve the following, and at the ſame Time pay a ſtrict Attention to the beſt Speakers.

If a Word be a Derivative, and the Primitive Part a Monoſylable, the Accent is on the Primitive; as, *fóoliſh*, *blámeleſs*.

Diſſyllables ending in *en*, *er*, *on*, *or*, *our*, *ow*, *le*, *age*. have generally the Accent on the firſt Syllable; as, *gólden*, *Stránger*, *Bútton*, *Débtor*, *Fávour*, *fóllow*, *Táble*, *Cábbage*.

E final, generally takes the Accent; as, compriſé.

A Diphthong in the laſt Syllable of a Word, is accented; as, reveál.

When a Verb of two Syllables end with two Conſonants, the Accent is on the latter Syllable; as, depar't,

When

When a Monoſyllable is compounded with a Preposition, the Accent is on the Monoſyllable; as exclúde.

A Diſſyllable which has two Vowels parted has the Accent on the former Syllable; as, Líar.

Triſſyllables ending in *ous*, *al*, *nce*, *ent*, *ate*, *ude*, *dy*, *fy*, *ogue*, and Polyſyllables in *ary* and *ory* have generally the Accent on the firſt Syllable; as, ódious, Cápital, Cóuntenance, éminent, fórtunate, G'ratitude, Mélody, ſátisfy, Cátalogue, T'ributary O'ratory.

When a word in *logy*, *tomy*, *nomy*, *graphy*, *ical*, *tical*, *ety*, *tion*, *ſion*, *cian*, *cial*, and *tial*, the Accent lies on the Syllable next to the Termination; as, Chronólogy, Anátomy, Geógraphy, mechánical, grammátical, Varíety, Ingenúity, Orátion, Diviſion, Muſí'cian, artifi'cial, ſubſtántial.

A Subſtantive becomes a Verb by changing the Accent; as, Tórment, to Tormént *.

Of EMPHASIS.

IT has been already obſerved that Emphaſis is the ſtreſs, or rather the Elevation of the Voice upon ſome particular Word or Words in a Sentence.

As the Senſe of a Sentence depends principally upon the emphatical Words in it, they ought to be carefully attended to, for without Emphaſis, the Senſe is not only in a great meaſure loſt, but the Reader

* *See Buchanan.*

will fall into a diſagreeable Monotony and the different Paſſions of the Mind, will want that different Tone of Voice which is neceſſary to expreſs them.

The Learner will never underſtand Emphaſis ſo much by Rules, as by a careful Attention to the beſt Readers, for he muſt entirely enter into the Spirit and Genius of an Author, and feel the Force and Fulneſs of it himſelf, before he can convey his Ideas to another. There are however, ſome Rules which may be of uſe to him, ſuch as the following.

When two Words are contraſted or ſet in oppoſition to each other, they are both Emphatical, as he is the *Grief*, not the *Joy* of his Parent.

When a Queſtion is aſk'd, the *Emphaſis* generally lies on the *Queſtioning* Word as, *who* are you Sir? *What* is your Buſineſs, Sir? From *whence* do you come, Sir? And *whither* are you going, Sir?

Tho' Rules may be of uſe to the Learner, yet the principal Thing, is to conſider well the chief Deſign of the Speaker or Writer, and the Words which point out that Deſign are Emphatical.

Fiſher has given us a very pretty Example, to ſhew how the Meaning of a Sentence may be alter'd, by the different Poſition of the Emphaſis, Will you ride to Town To-Day.

If the *Emphaſis* be laid on the Word *you*, the Anſwer may be; *No*, but my *Brother* will.

If on *Ride*, the Anſwer may be *No*, but I ſhall *Walk*.

If on *Town*, the Anſwer may be *No*, I muſt ſtay in the *Country*.

And if on *To-Day*, the Anſwer may be *No*, but I ſhall go *To-morrow*.

Of CADENCE.

CADENCE is the falling of the Voice at the End of a Sentence.

The Effect which any Diſcourſe has upon the Hearers, is principally owing to the juſtneſs of the *Accent*, *Emphaſis* and *Cadence*, or *Toning of the Voice* obſerv'd by the Speaker; and a graceful or maſterly Manner of Elocution, is by no means to be acquired, but by a careful Imitation of the beſt Speakers.

It is from them you muſt learn how the different Paſſions are expreſſed by different Tones of Voice, viz. Love by a *ſoft*, Anger by a *vehement*, Joy by a *Quick*, Sorrow by a *low*, Fear by a *dejected*, Courage by a *bold*, and Perplexity by a *grave* Tone of Voice, &c.

Of QUANTITY.

QUANTITY ſhews us the Meaſure or Length of Syllables.*

* *It has been thought by ſome that* Accent *effects the Length of a Syllable; but that this is not the Caſe, appears from its being placed indifferently over* Long *and* Short *Syllables; and is to be conſidered as Nothing more than the mere Elevation of the Voice.*

See Dr. Foſter's ingenious Treatiſe on Accent.

As Quantity meaſures the Time of a Syllable in Proſe, and the Syllablas of a Foot in Verſe, it is neceſſary that the Learner ſhould be properly acquainted with it previous to his Entrance upon Verſification.

Notwithſtanding we mention'd before, that Accents does not effect the Length of a Syllable, yet the Syllable which has the Accent, becomes long in Verſe by the Inflection of the Voice; as ă-bōde, ā'-guē.*

Every Dipthong makes a long Syllable, as Hoūſe.

---

* *It is here evident, that the Meaſure or Length, of the Syllable* a *is the ſame in* ăbōde, *and in* āgue, *and yet when we come to Verſification, in the* former *Word, becauſe the Accent is on the latter* Syllable, *the* a *is conſidered as a* Short, *and in the* latter, *becauſe the Accent is on the former Syllable, on Account of the Inflection of the Voice, the* a *appears and is uſed as a* Long *Syllable.*

That the Poets in Iambic Verſe, &c. make this Difference on Account of the Accent, notwithſtanding the Accent does not alter the Length of the Syllable, *will appear from the following Examples.*

Deep īn ă Cāve the Sībўl mākes ăbŏdē,
Thĕnce fūll ŏf Fāte rĕtūrns, ănd ōf thĕ Gōd.
Dryden's Virg.

Oŭr Cāſtlĕ's Strēngth
Will laūgh ă Siēge tŏ ſcōrn. Hĕre lēt thĕm līe
Till Fāmĭne ānd the āgŭe eāt thĕm ŭp.
Shakeſpear.

A Vowel before two Conſonants or a double Conſonant in the ſame Word is long; as, Mōrtăl; except when the Accent is on the latter Syllable; as, cŏntēnd.

The Engliſh Poets pay ſo much Regard to Accents, that they make no Bones of breaking thro' the ſtricteſt Rules, when the Inflection of the Voice on its Account requires it. For Inſtance, the Rule tells us, that a Vowel before two Conſonants is long by Poſition; but obſerve how Dryden diſregards it.

Oŭr Rēāſŏn prōmpts ŭs tō ă fūtŭre Stāte,
Thĕ lāſt ăppeāl frŏm Fōrtŭne, ānd frŏm Fāte,
Whĕre Gōd's ăll rīghteŏus Wāys wĭll bē dĕclār'd.

It would be needleſs to lay down other Rules, as the Length of the Syllable will always be determined in Poetry by the Poſition of the Accent.

We ſhall juſt take Notice of two or three different Kinds of Engliſh Poetry, and then leave the Learner to conſult the Poets themſelves for further Information.

The moſt common Verſe in Engliſh is the Iambic. It generally conſiſts of five Feet, tho' ſometimes of leſs.

Every Foot conſiſts of two Syllables, the former Short, the latter Long, as

Immŏdĕſt Wōrds ădmĭt ŏf nō Dĕfēnce,
Fŏr Wānt ŏf Dēcĕncy, ĭs Wānt ŏf Sēnſe.
Pope.

It ſometimes happens that the Accent falls on the firſt,

firſt, third, fifth, &c. Syllable; that Verſe is called Trochæical, as

In̄ Dăys ōf old, Stōriĕs plāinly̆ tōld.

If one long Syllable be ſucceeded by two ſhort ones, it is called a Dactylic, as

Dĭōgĕnĕs ſūrly̆ ănd prōud..

A *Diſtic* conſiſts of two Lines; a *Stanza*, of three or more.

When a Number of Stanzas are connected, they are called Odes, Songs, Poems, &c.

When a Line conſiſts of five Feet, it is called a Pentameter or Heroic, and moſt of our Compoſitions in Poetry are of this Kind. When it is made up of ſix, it is called an Hexameter, or Alexandrine, which Kind of Verſe is now only uſed to diverſify the Heroic, and Verſes which uſed to conſiſt of fourteen Syllables, are now generally broken into Lyric Meaſures, conſiſting alternately of eight and ſix Syllables, as

Fathēr ŏf āll, y̆n ēv'ry̆ Age̅,
In̆ ēv'ry̆ Clīme ădor'd̅, &c. *Pope.*

When the Lines conſiſt of a certain Number of Feet without Rhymes, they are called *Blank Verſe*, as,

Him th' almighty Pow'r
Hurl'd headlong flaming from th' etherial Sky,
With hideous Ruin and Combuſtion, down
To bottomleſs Perdition, there to dwell
In adamantine Chains and penal Fire,
Who durſt defy th' Omnipotent to Arms.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

After the Exerciſes concerning Ellipſis and Redundancy, it may be uſeful to add a few Obſervations concerning Enallagy, Solleiſems, Simplex and Complex Conceits.

ENALLAGE is either of a Word or a Letter. The former denotes the change of one or more Letters in a Word; as, to *ſow* for *ſew*; the Latter the Change of one or more Words in a Sentence; as, the Company, *they* have it among them.

A Soleciſem, is a prepoſtorous Way of Speaking or Writing; and generally implies or literally ſignifies, a Contradiction or Blunder; as, ſhut the Door and come in, for, come in and ſhut the Door.

The Houſe is full of People, before any Body comes.

He drank it all up and gave away the reſt.

He cut the Loaf into three Halves.

If you are Dead, Speak?

I am not Dead, but I am Speechleſs.

I cannot drink none.

A ſimple conceit is a Witticiſem formed under the Repitition of a Word or Words, derived from one another; or from ſuch as have Reſemblance in Sound; as, Bread is now Bread indeed. To which may be added, *Puns*, *Catches*, and *Bulls*: as, he remembered all he did not forget.

A complex Conceit, is a Witticiſm or ſpecies of Wit, the true Senſe of which is not eaſily diſcover-

ed;

ed; ſuch as an Ænigma or Riddle, or the like. As a Perſon being aſk'd his Name; he anſwered twenty Shillings, meaning *Mark*, *i. e.* thirteen Shillings and four pence, *Noble*, *i. e.* ſix Shillings and eight pence, which together make twenty Shillings.*

Of RHETORICAL FIGURES.

I have taken the Definitions from *Sterling*, as being the ſhorteſt and yet the fulleſt, which I am acquainted with.

1. A *Metaphor* in Place of proper Words,
Reſemblance puts, and Dreſs to Speech affords.

As, a *Tide (Exceſs)* of Paſſion. *Breathe* on *(favour)* my Enterpriſes. The *Golden* (pure untainted) Age.

2. *Metonymy* does new Names impoſe,
And Things for Things by near Relation ſhows.

By this Figure, the *Inventor* is taken for the *Invented*, as *Mars (War)* rages. The *Author* for his *Works*, as to read *Horace*, *i. e.* his Writings. The *Inſtrument* for the *Cauſe*, as his *Tongue (Eloquence)* defends him. The *Matter* for the *Thing made*, as *Steel* (Sword) Conquers. The *Effect* for the *Cauſe*, as *Cold* Death, *i. e.* Death that makes Cold. The *Subject containing*, for the *Thing contained*; as, the *Mace* (Magiſtrate) comes.

* *See Fiſher.*

3. *Synecaoche*

3. *Synecdoche* the whole for Part does take,
Or Part for whole, juſt for the Metre's ſake.

As, *Ten Summers* (Years;) I have lived under this Roof (Houſe.) Now the *Year* (Spring) is beautiful.

4. An *Irony* diſſembling with an Air,
Thinks otherwiſe than what the Words declare.

As, a *brave* (idle) Watchman indeed, to Sleep. Your *Behaviour* and *Addreſs* muſt certainly engage every Body (nobody) in your Favour.

5. A *Catachreſis* Words too far does ſtrain,
Rather from ſuch Abuſe of Speech refrain.

As, the *Man* (Chief) of the Flock. He *threatens* (promiſes) a Favour.

6. *Hyperbole* ſoars too high, or creeps too low;
Exceeds the Truth, Things wonderful to ſhow.

As, he runs *Swifter* than the Wind, (very Swiftly.)

7. By *Metalepſis*, in one Word combin'd,
More Tropes than one, you eaſily may find.

As, *Euphrates* (the Inhabitants of Meſopotamia) moves War.

8. An *Allegory* Tropes continues ſtill,
Which with new Graces ev'ry Sentence fill.

As, *Venus* grows Cold without *Ceres* and *Bacchus*, *i. e.* Love grows Cold without Bread and Wine.

9. *Antonomaſ*

9. *Antonomaſia* proper Names imparts,
From Kindred, Country, Epithets and Arts.

As, there goes *Irus*, *i. e.* a Poor Man. *Æacids* (Achilles) conquered. The *Carthagenian* (Hannibal) won the Field. *Cytherea*. *i. e.* Venus, who was worſhipped in that Iſland. The Poet (Virgil) ſings Æneas.

10. *Litotes* does more Senſe than Words include,
And often by two Negatives has ſtood.

As, I neither *Praiſe* your Gifts, nor *deſpiſe* them. *i. e.* I *diſpraiſe* your Gifts, yet I *accept* them.

11. *Anomatopœia* coins Word from Sound,
By which alone the Meaning may be found.

As, Flies *buzz*, *i. e.* make a humming Noiſe. *Tantaras* (the Noiſe of Trumpets) fill the Round.

12. *Aſteiſmus* Loves to jeſt with ſtrokes of Wit,
And ſlily with the Point of Satire hit.

As, who hates not *Bavius's* Verſes, let him love *Mævius's*; and he that loves either, let him milk *He-Goats*.

13. A *Diaſyrmus* muſt ill Nature ſhow,
And ne'er omits t' inſult a living Foe.

As, you *gaggle* like a *Gooſe* among the tuneful Swains.

14. *Sarcaſmus* with a biting Jeer does kill,
And ev'ry Word with ſtrongeſt Venom fill.

As, Now, Cyrus, *glut* yourſelf with Blood.

15. *Paræmia*

15. *Paræmia* by a Proverb tries to teach,
A ſhort, inſtructing and a nervous Speech.

As, you waſh the *Black-Moor* white, *i. e.* you Labour in Vain.

16. *Ænigma* in dark Words the Senſe conceals,
But that, once known, a riddling Speech reveals.

As, *Nilotis's* Quill brought forth the *Daughters* of *Cadmus*, *i. e.* a Pen made of a Reed that grows by the Side of the River Nile, wrote the Greek and Latin Letters invented by Cadmus.

17. By *Epanados* a Sentence ſhifts its Place,
Takes firſt, and laſt, and alſo middle Space.

As, Whether the worſt, the Child accurſt, or el the cruel Mother?
The Mother worſt, the Child accurſt; as bad th one as the other.

18. A *Climax* by Gradation ſtill aſcends,
Until the Senſe with finiſh'd Period ends.

As, *Folly* breeds *Laughter*, *Laughter*, *Diſdain*; *Diſdain* makes *Shame* her *Daughter*.

19. *Paraleipſis* cries I leave't behind,
I let it paſs, tho' you the whole may find.

As, I ſhall ſay nothing of his private Charities, paſs by his extenſive Bounty, in the Education poor Children and Orphans.

20. *Apoſiopeſis* leaves imperfect Senſe;
Yet ſuch a ſilent Pauſe ſpeaks Eloquence.

As, *Whom I*——but it is better to compoſe ſwelling, &c.

21. *Proſopopæia* a new Perſon feigns,
And to' Inanimates Speech and Reaſon deigns.

As, The Mountains clap their Hands, and the Hills ſing for Joy.

22. *Apoſtrophe* from greater Themes or leſs,
Does turn aſide to make a ſhort Addreſs.

As, Thus he poſſeſs'd the Gold by Violence. (Oh! curſed Thirſt of Gold what Wickedneſs doſt thou not influence Men's Minds to perpetrate?)

23. By *Tmeſis* Words divided oft are ſeen,
And others 'twixt the Parts do intervene.

As, What Crime ſoever, (whatſoever Crime.)

Directions about CAPITALS.

CAPITAL Letters muſt not be uſed in the Middle or at the End of a Word, as, *VirTue*, *BeautY*.

1. The firſt Letter of any Book, Writing, Chapter, Paragraph, &c. muſt be a Capital.

2. After ev'ry Period, Colon, Interrogation, and Admiration, begin with a Capital.

3. Every Line in Poetry muſt begin with a Capital.

4. Proper Names, as, John, London; Titles and Diſtinctions, as, King, Queen, Biſhop, &c. Arts and Sciences, as, Logic, Arithmetic, &c. Trades, as, Carpenter, Taylor, &c. muſt begin with Capitals.

5. The

5. The Epithets or Qualities of our Creator, as, God, Lord, Jehovah, Eternal, Almighty, Holy Spirit, or Ghoſt; and Qualities belonging to the Titles of Men, as, Reverend, Right Reverend; Honourable, Right Honourable, &c. begin with Capitals.

6. All national Qualities, as, Engliſh, Scots, &c. and Poſſeſſive Names, as, George's, William's, and all Words which we have particularly remarked, as, Ev'ry *Why* has a *Wherefore*, begin with Capitals.

7. If any notable Saying or Paſſage of an Author be quoted in his own Words, it begins with a Capital, though it be not immediately after a full Stop, &c.

8. Where Capitals are uſed in whole Words and Sentences, ſomething is expreſſed very great; as, I AM THAT I AM, is the Name of God. They are alſo uſed in Titles of Books, by Way of Ornament.

9. The Perſonal Names, and the Interjection O, muſt always be written with Capitals.

10. Ev'ry Subſtantive uſed formerly to begin with a Capital; and although many of our modern Writers have dropt this Cuſtom, I adviſe ſuch as are employed in teaching Engliſh to continue it; as it will at leaſt anſwer this good End, viz. make the Learner more perfectly acquainted with Subſtantives, by being under a Neceſſity of diſtinguiſhing them with Capitals.

11. Any Part of Speech where there is a Force or Emphaſis, laid upon it, may be printed with a Capital.

Of

Of Superscriptions and Adresses.

As the Scholar may not ſometimes know how to direct to, and addreſs Perſons according to their different Stations, the following Directions *from Fiſher*, will inſtruct him.

Superſcription.	Addreſs.
TO the Royal Family.	SIR, or, May it pleaſe
To the King's moſt excellent Majeſty.	Your Majeſty.
To his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales.	May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs.

The ſame to any other of them, varying only the Title and Sex.

To the Nobility.

To his Grace A. Duke of B.	My Lord Duke. / Your Grace.
To the moſt Noble A. Marquis of B.	My Lord Marquis. / Your Lordſhip.
To the Rt. Hon. A. Earl of B. / To the Rt. Hon. A. Lord Viſcount B. / To the Rt. Hon. A. Lord B.	My Lord. / Your Lordſhip.

The Ladies are addreſſed according to the Rank of their Huſbands.

All the Sons of Dukes and Marquiſſes have the Title of Lord and Rt. Hon. Alſo, the eldeſt Sons of Earls. This is called the Courteſy of England.

All the younger Sons of Earls, the Sons of Viſcounts, and of Barons, are ſtiled Eſquires, and Honourable; as, To the Hon. A. B. Eſq; Sir.

All the Daughters of Dukes, Marquiſſes, and Earls are Ladies. All the Daughters of Viſcounts and Barons are Honourable; as,

To the Hon. Mrs. A. B. — Madam.

The Title of Rt. Hon. is given to all Privy Counſellors, and to the Lord Mayors of London, York, and Dublin: alſo to the Lord Provoſt of Edinburgh.

All Perſons bearing the King's Commiſſion, are ſtiled Honourable; and every Servant to the King on the Civil and Military Liſts, alſo to any of the Royal Family, is ſtiled Eſquire.

To the PARLIAMENT.

To the Rt. Hon. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled.	My Lords. May it pleaſe your Lordſhips.
To the Hon. the Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes, in Parliament aſſembled.	Gentlemen. May it pleaſe your Honours.
To the Rt Hon. A. B. Eſq; Speaker of the Hon. Houſe of Commons.*	Sir.

To the CLERGY.

To the moſt Reverend Father in God, A. Lord Archbiſhop of B.	My Lord. Your Grace.
To the Rt. Rev. Father in God, the Lord Biſhop of A.	My Lord. Your Lordſhip.
To the Rev. A. B. D. D. Dean of C. or Archdeacon, or Chancellor of D. or Prebendary, &c.	Rev. Doctor. Mr. Dean. Rev. Sir.

All Rectors, Vicars, Curates, Lecturers, and Clergymen of inferior Denomination, are ſtiled Reverend.

The Officers of the King's Houſhold, are addreſſed according to their Quality or Office; giving the Preference to thoſe who are moſt honourable.

---

* *He is generally one of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council.*

In ſubſcribing to Perſons relating to their Offices, their Stile of Employment muſt be mentioned.

The Commiſſioners of the Civil Liſt are addreſſed according to their Rank, and are ſtiled Right Honourable; as,

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, of Trade and Plantations, of the Admiralty, &c.——Your Lordſhips.

In the Army, all Noblemen are ſtiled according to their Rank, with the Addition of their Employ.

All Colonels are ſtiled Honourable; as, The Honourable Colonel A. B.

All inferior Officers have the Name of their Employ ſet firſt; as, Major A. B. Captain A. B. &c.

In the Navy, all Noblemen are ſtiled according to their Quality and Office; and all Admirals, without being Peers, are ſtiled Honourable.

The other Officers as in the Army.

All Ambaſſadors have the Title of Excellency added to their Quality; as have all Plenipotentiaries, and Governors abroad, and the Lord Juſtices of Ireland.

All Judges, if Privy Counſellors, are ſtiled Right Honourable, if not Honourable; as,

The Right Honourable A. B. Lord Chancellor.

The Rt Honourable Sir A. B. Lord Chief Juſtice.

The Hon. A. B. Eſq; Lord Chief Baron.

The Hon. A. B. Eſq; one of the Juſtices of, &c.

All others in the Law according to their Office or Rank; every Barriſter having the Title of Eſquire given him.

All Gentlemen in Commiſſion of Peace, have the Title of Eſquire and Worſhipful; as have all Sheriffs and Recorders.

The Aldermen and Recorders of London, are ſtiled Right Worſhipful: As are all Mayors of Corporations, except Lord Mayors.

THE END.

ERRATA:

Page 2. line 6. for *irreprovéable*, read *irreprovéable*: p. 6. l. 22. for *e-vent*, r- *e-vade*. p. 15, l. 12. after *Conſolation*, uſe a Comma; after *that*, uſe no Point. l. 15. for *remains*, r. *rain'd*. p. 16. l. 5. after *art*, put a Comma, l. 26. after *Sea*, put an Admiration. p. 17 l. 8. for *Senitor*, r. *Senator*. p. 18. l. 28. for *Skillful*, r. *Skilful*. p. 19. l. 13. for *chaſt'd*, r *chas'd*. p. 21. l. 8. for *Deſent*, r. *Diſſent*. p. 31. l. 10. for *gloſly*, r. *gloſſy*. p. 32. l. 6. after *makes*, put this mark ‡. p. 33 l. 7, for *Eenemy*, r. *Enemy*, l. 24, for *Commets*, r. *Comets*. p. 34. laſt Line, for a Period, put an Interrogation. p. 35. l. 7. write Queens with Italics, l. 18. for *of*, r. *Of*. p. 36, l. 5, write Rhyme with Italics. p. 42, l. 14, after *may* put a Comma. l. 22, for *Vail*, r. *Vale*. p. 45, l. 27, after *Common*, put in *Commune*. p. 56, l. 14, for *Preception*, r. *Perception*: The ſame in the next Line, l. 16, for *kown*, r. *known*. p. 59, l. 13, for *Caldaic*, r. *Chaldaic*. p. 64, l. 11, for *Keeneſs* r. *Keenneſs*. p. 66, l. 12, for *or* r *er*. p. 67, l. 1, Let this Line be number'd 85, l. 2, for *eligantly*, r. *elegantly*, l. 16, let this Line be number'd 86. p, 73, l, 2, for *they would*, r, *he ſhould*, l, 4, blot out he ſhould. p, 87, l, 21, for *through*, r. *thro'*. p. 88, l. 23, for *Propoſitions*, r, *Prepoſitions*. p. 89, l. 7, for *Counterballance*, r, *Counterbalance*. p. 93, l. 5, for *has*, r *is*, l. 25, for *hy* r *hey*. p. 96, l. 15, let the Sentence be read as Verſe. p. 100, l. 1, for *Preſtes*, r *Prieſtes*, l. 6, for No. 28 over Leafes, put No. 21. p. 101, l. 21, for *devoved*, r *devoted*. p. 102, blot out No. 18, over Faults. p. 103, l. 5, for *fom*, r *from*, l. 17, for *addition*, r *additional*. p. 104, l. 12, for *Kave*, r *Knave* l. 14, for *ford*, r *fond*. p. 105, l. 1, for *w'll*, r *we'll*, l. 13, for *Adminiſtratix*, r *Adminiſtratrix*. p. 106, l. 5 for *treſplendant*, r *tranſplendent*, l. 10, for *rejoyceth*, r *rejoiceth*. p. 107, l. 18, inſtead of a Period, put an Interrogation. p. 108, l. 8, for *emply*, r *employ*. p. 109,

l. 13,

ERRATA:

l. 13, over her, put No. 64. p. 110, l. 10, for *they*, r *thy*. p. 112, l. 8, for *these*, r *this*. 118 l. 11, over more Craft, blot out No. 87, l. 16, for *whin*, r *within*. p. 119, l. 8, for *virtuest*, r *virtuousest* : And for *discrectest*, r *discreetest*. p. 136, l. 14, for *thee*, r *the*. p. 140, l. 4, after compare, put an Intrrogation. p. 153, l. 14, for *many*, r *mazy*, p. 157, l. 10, for *solitarious*, r *solitarius*, last Line, for *pueumatic*, r *pneumetic*. p. 160, l. 20, after Horse, put an Interrogation. p. 167, l. 24, for *end*, r *ends*. p. 169, l. 24, after Emphasis, put a Period, l. 25, after Day, an Interrogation. p. 171, l. 2, for *Sillablas*, r *Syllables*, l. 7, for *Accents*, r *Accent*. p. 174, l. 3, for *Enallagy* r *Enallage*, in the same Line, for *Solleisems*, r *Soleceſm*. l. 10, for *Soleciſem*, r *Soleciſm*, l. 21, for *Witticiſem*, r *Witticiſm*.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM